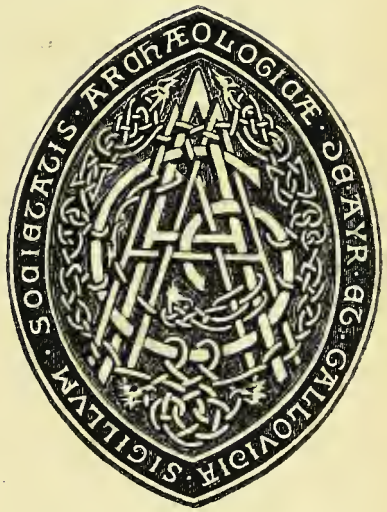

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CHARTERS

OF THE

ABBEY OF CROSRAGUEL

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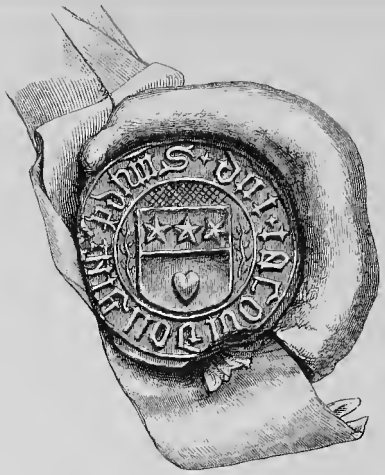

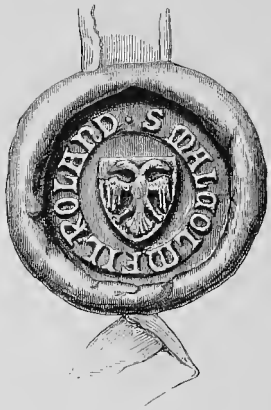

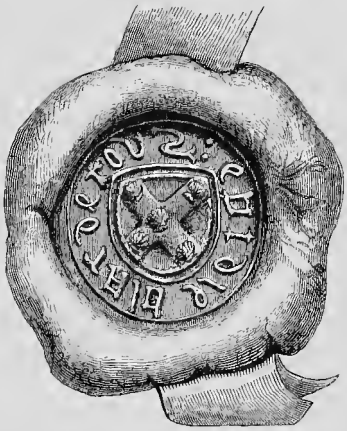

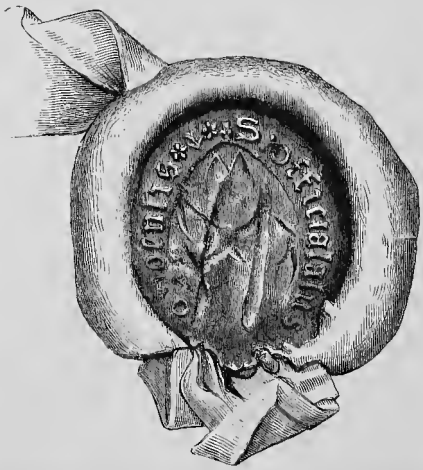

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CHARTERS

OF THE

Abbey of Crosraguel

VOL. II.

EDINBURGH

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101. *Agreement between the Earl of Cassillis and George Buchanan regarding the latter's Pension of £500 from the Abbey of Crosraguel.*—[*Registered* 3*d July* 1570.][1]

Sederunt Domini Sessionis.

Be it kend till all men be thir present Lettres us Gilbert Erle of Cassillis Lord Kennedy etc. Forsamekill as Maister George Buquhanan pensionar of Corsragwell hes maid me assignaj and procuratour in rem meam to his pension of Corsragwell restand awand to him of all yeiris bygan and in speciall of the yeiris of God J^{m} v^{c} lxviii and lxix allanerlie as the assignatioun maid to us thairupon at mair lynthe proportis heirfoir we as principall and George Corrie of Kelwod Jhon Schaw of Grymmet and Walter Kennedie of Knokdon as cautionaris souerteis and full dettouris for us the said Gilbert Erle of Cassillis be thir presentis bindis and oblessis us conjunctlie and severalie our airis executouris and assignais to content and pay to the said Maister George his airis executouris assignais or factouris in his name the sowme of nyne hundrethe foure scoir merkis usuall money of Scotland at the termes followinge That is to say thre hundrethe twentie merkis thairof upon the last day of Februar nixt tocum thre hundrethe twentie merkis thairof within twa monethis nixt efter the said last day of Februar foirsaid and the rest of the foirsaid haill sowme within other twa monethis immediatlie followinge the saidis last twa monethis but forder delay fraud or gyll and but all exception to be proponit in the contrar And forder we the said Gilbert Erle off Cassillis us our airis executouris and assignais to releife and keipe skaythles our saidis cautionaris thair airis executouris and assignais of the said sowme of nyne hundrethe four scoir merkis And for the mair securitie we and our saidis cautionaris ar content and consentis that this obligation be insert and registrat in the buikis of counsall and haif the strenthe of ane decreit of the Lordis with executoriallis of hornynge upon the premonition of xxiiij houris contenand ane simple chairge of poyndinge to be derect at the instance of the said Maister George swa that the execution of the ane prejuge nocht the uther In witness heirof we and our saidis cautionaris hes subscryvit this our obliga-

[1] *Register of Deeds, etc.* (*Scott. Office*), vol. ii. fol. 234.

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tion with our handis as efter followis at Edinburghe the xxviii day of Januar the yeir of God J^m v^c thre scoir nyne yeiris befoir thir witnessis Maister William Reid Alexander Ecclis William Hoppringill tailzeour and Maister Thomas Buquhanan Sic subscribitur Cassillis George Corry of Kelwod Jhon Schawe of Grymet.

ABSTRACT.

Memorandum of Agreement, bearing Mr. George Buchanan having appointed Gilbert Earl of Cassillis assignee to his pension of Crosraguel, now resting-owing to the said Mr. George for all years bypast, and specially for the years 1568 and 1569; therefore the said earl binds himself as principal, and Mr. George Corry of Kelwood, Mr. John Shaw of Grimmet, and Mr. Walter Kennedy of Knockdon, as sureties, to pay the said Mr. George Buchanan the sum of 980 marks Scots at the following terms, viz. 320 marks on the 28th of February next, 320 marks further within two months of that day, and the balance within two months again. At Edinburgh, 28th January 1568 (the deed is registered 3d July 1570).

102. *Complante of Allan Abbot of Crosraguel to the Privy Council.*—[*Circa December* 1570.][1]

Unto your Grace and lordis of Secreit Counsall humblie meanes and shawes your servitour Mr. Allane Stewart, commendatour of Crosraguell, that whair upon the 29 day of August last bypast, I, beand within the wood of Crossraguall, doand my leasome errandis and busines, belevand na harme nor invasione to have been done to me be any persone or persones; Notheles, Gilbert Erle of Cassillis, Thomas Maister of Cassillis,[2] with their complices, to the number of 16 persones or thereby, came to me and persuadit me be their flatterie and deceatful wordis to pas with thame to his castle and place of Dunure,[3] being always mindit, gif I had made refusal to

[1] *Register of the Privy Council* (from Pitcairn).

[2] Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, Knight, and tutor of Cassillis. He was styled Master of Cassillis though the third son, his elder brother having did in infancy. He was taken prisoner at Langside.

[3] Dunure is thus described by Abercrummie: "This countrey is the ancient seat of the Kennedies, whose principal dwelling was the castle of Dunure, standing on the seasyde in a rocky shoar; but this being wholly ruined (in 1690) their chief mansion is at Cassillis." The building has been attributed to the Danes, and from its strength always played a considerable part in the feuds of Carrick. It was partially destroyed by fire, but the whole under buildings seem to have been vaulted.

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pass with them, to have taken me perforce. And he, puttand me within the same, that I suld be in sure firmance, commandit sex of his servantis to await upon me, so that I ischewit not: wha tuke fra me my hois, with all my weaponis, and then departed quhile the first day of September therefter, that he came again, and requyrit me to subscryve to him ane Few Chartour,[1] brought with him, made in parchment, of the whole landis pertening to the said abbacie, together with a 19 and 5 year tak[2] of the fructis, teindis, and dewities thereof, as he alledgit, of the whole kirkis and personages perteaning thereto: wharof I never redd a word of; answeritt it was a thing vnreasonable, and that I could nawayis doe, in respect the same, long of befoir, was alreddie disponit to the kindlie tenantis and possessoris thereof, and to James Stewart of Cardonell:[3] and therefore, the samin being furth of my handis I culd nawayis grant his vnreasonable desyr; wha then, after long boasting and minassing of me, caused me to be carriet be Jhone Kennedie his baxter, Jhone M'Ceir his cuike, Alexander Richard his pantryman, Alexander Eccles and Sir William Tode, to ane hous callit the Black Voute of Dunvre; whair the tormenteris denudit me of all my cleathis, perforce, except onlie my sark and doublet: and thair band baith my handis at the shakle bones with ane corde, as he did baith my feet, and band my soiles betuix ane iron chimlay and a fyre,[4] and beand bound thereto could nawayis steir nor move, but had almost inlaikit through my crewell burning. And seeing nae uther appearance to me, but eather to condescend to his desyre, or else to continew in that torment quhill I died, tuke me to the longest life, and said I wuld obey his desyre, albeit it was sore against my will. And for to be relevit of my said paine, subscryved the foirnamed Chartour and Tacks, whilk I never yett redd, nor know what therin wes contenit: which beand done the said erle causit the said tormentouris of me sweir upon ane Byble never to revaill any word of this my unmercifull handling, to ony persone or persones. Yit he not beand satisfied with their proceidings, come agane vpon the 7 day of the foirsaid month, bringand with him the samyn Chartour and Tak, which he compellit me to subscryve, and

[1] This has not apparently been preserved. There is no "few chartour" signed by the Abbot in favour of the Earl until 1573 (v. No. 113 *infra*).

[2] Probably No. 90 *supra*. The reader will there find the Abbot's signature.

[3] By deeds Nos. 86-88. But note that none of those deeds are dated.

[4] In former times the grate in places such as this stood in the centre of a spacious square or oblong chimney, along three of the sides of which stone seats were arranged, so as to admit of a large number of persons sitting round the fire.

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requyred me to ratify and approve the same, before notar and witnessis, which allutterlie I refused. And therfore he, as of befoir, band me, and pat me to the same manner of tormenting: and I said notwithstanding "He suld first get my lyfe or ever I agreit to his desyre," and beand in so grit payne as I truste never man was in with his lyfe, whair I cryed, "Fye upon you! will ye ding whingaris in me and put me out of this world! or elis put a barrell of powder vnder me, rather nor be demaned in this unmercifull manner!" The said erle hearing me cry bade his servant Alex^r Richard put ane serviat in my throat, which he obeyed; the same being performed at xi horis in the nyght: wha then seeing that I wes in danger of my lyfe, and my flesh burnt and consumed to the bones, and that I wuld not condescend to their purpose, I wes releivit of that paine, whairthrow I will never be able nor weill in my lyfetime.

Sic ane creweltie never being hard of befoir done to onie frie persone that had not committed offence, and gif your Grace and Lordschips takis not gude order heiranent, for punishment of the same, it will give occasione to vtheris proude persones, contemners of the Kingis gracious authoritie, to brek gude order, and truble the comone weall of the cuntrie. And for declaring of the said erle's wicked mynd towardis me, hes wrangouslie by all ordour of justice, intromettit with and tane up my whole living of Crosraguall, at his awin hand, without ony title or richt, thir thrie zeiris bypast. Lykas he yit continewis thairunto, taking no feare of our soverane lordis lettris or chargis used in his name, ewin as he wes ane exemit persone, not subiect to lawis, but mycht doe all thingis at his pleasour. As it is not vnknawin vnto your Grace and Lordschipis, of my deteaning captive, that I obteaned both lettris of Horning, and lettris chargene him vnder paine of Treassone to put me at libertie,[1] yit he continewallie disobeyed the same, and both past to the Horne, and also incurrit the said paine of treassone, as the saidis lettris of Horning and Treassone, executiones, and indorsationes therof, heir present to schaw, beiris. Heirfor in maist humble manner I beseik your Grace and lordschippis to have consideratione of the premisses; and that it will pleiss your Grace to comand and charge the said erle to bring and present befoir your Grace and Lordschippis, the foirnamed Few Chartour and Tackis, at sic day as your Grace pleasis to assyne, and under sic panes as your Grace thinkis expedient. And they beand producit, to be decernit of none avail, for the causses above written. And als to caus and

[1] V. No. 103A *infra*. These letters were sent by John Shearer.

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compel him to find ane catione and sovertie or he depart therefra, that he nor none in his name in all tymes coming sall intromet or medle with ony part of my said living of Crosraguall, but to suffer me to use the same and intromett therewith at my pleasour, conforme to my provisione; and in lyk maner I beseik your Grace nocht to oversie the vsurped authoritie taken upon him in the wrongous tormenting of me, be reassone the same onlie appartenis to your Grace. And ye suld sie the samyn punist in exemple of vtheris. And your Grace and Lordschippis answer.

ABSTRACT.

Complaint by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel, to the Privy Council, narrating the tortures he had experienced at the hands of the Earl of Cassillis, who had compelled him to sign a charter and lease of the lands of the abbey; and praying their Lordships to annul the same, and to compel the earl to find securities that he would not interfere again with the said benefice. Dated 1570.

102A. "*The Earl of Cassillis' Tyranny against a quick man.*"[1]

"Maister Allane Stewart, freind to Captain James Stewart of Cardonell, be meanis of the Quenes corrupted court, obteaned the Abbacy of Crosraguell. The said Erll, thinking himself gretter than ony king in these quarteris, determined to have that whole benefice . . . And becaus he culd not find sic securitie as his insatiable appetite required, this shift was devisit: The said Mr. Allane, beand in company with the Lard of Bergany, was be the said Erll and his freindis entysit to leave the saveguard which he had with the said Lard, and to cum mak gude cheir with the said Erll. The simplicitie of the imprudent man was suddenlie abused, and sua he passed with them certain dayis; which he did in Mayboll with Thomas Kennedie, fader broder to the said Erll. Efter the which, the said Mr. Allane passid with quyet cumpanie to visit the place and boundis of Corsraguall; whairof the said Erll being surelie aduertised, determined to put in practice the tyrany which long befoir he had conceaved. And so, as

[1] *Memoriales* by Richard Bannatyne, secretary to John Knox, from Graham Dalzell's *Illustrations of Scottish History*. The account is manifestly exaggerated, but I have given it in full for what it is worth. The Earl had fought for Queen Mary at Langside, and had naturally incurred the enmity of the Reformer's party.

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King[1] of the countrie, apprehendit the said Maister Allane, and carried him to the hous of Dunure, where for a seasone he was honorablie entreatit. But efter that certain dayis were spent, and that the Erll culd not obtene the fewis of Croceraguall according to his awin appetit, he determined to prove gif a collatione could work that which neather dinnor nor supper could doe of a long tyme. And so the said Mr. was caried to a secreat chalmer, and hir passed the honorable Erll, his worschipful brother, and sic as was appointit to be servanttis at that banquett. In the chalmer there was a gritt iron chimlay, under it a fyre, other gritt provisione was not seen. The first cours was 'My Lord Abbot' (said the Erll) 'it will pleis you confess heir, that with your awin consent ye remane in my cumpany, becaus ye daire not comitt you to the handis of utheris.' The Abbote answerit, 'Wald ye, my lord, that I shuld mak a manifest leising for your pleasour? The truth is, my lord, it is against my will that I am heir: neither yit have I ony pleasour in your company.' 'Bot ye sall remane with me at this tyme,' said the Erll. 'I am not able to resist your will and pleasour,' said the Abbote, 'in this place.' 'Ye man then obey me,' said the Erll. And with that were presentit unto him certain letters to subscryve, amonges which ther was a fyve year Tak and a 19 year Tak and a chartour of Few of all the landis of Croceraguall, with all the claussis necessaire for the Erll to hunt him to hell. For gif adulterie, sacriledge, oppresione, barbarous creweltie, and thift heaped upon thift diserve hell, the great King of Carrick can no more eschape hell for ever nor the imprudent Abbote eschaped the fyre for a cessone, as follows. Efter that the Erll espyed repugnance, and that he culd not come to his purpose be fair meanis, he commandit his cookis to prepare the banquett. And so, first, they fleeced the scheip, that is, they took off the Abbotis cleathis ewin to his skyn; and nixt they band him to the chimlay, his leggis to the one end and his armis to the uther; and so they began to bait the fyre, sometimes to his buttockis, sometymes to his legis, sometymes to his schulders and armes. And that the rost suld not burne, but that it mycht rost in soppe, they spared not flambing with oyle (Lord luik thou to sic creweltie!) And that the crying of the miserable man suld not be heard, they closed his

[1] This Earl of Cassillis was commonly termed "King of Carrick" in consequence of the boundless jurisdiction which he exercised as heritable bailie of the Abbacy. In reference to this there is a curious document in the Culzean Charter chest, mentioning that the Earl having been put to great expense as heritable bailie of the Abbacy, therefore Allan Stewart assigns to him 4 chalders of victual from the four merk land of Balchrystie in 1567.

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mouth that the voice might be stopped. In that torment they held the puir man, whill that oftymes he cryed, 'for Godis saik to dispatche him: for he had alsmekle gold in his awin purse as wald bye poulder aneuch to schorten his paine.' The famous King of Carrick and his cookes, perceaving the rost to be aneuch, commandit it to be tane fra the fyre, and the Erll himselff began the grace in this maner: 'Benedicite Jesus Maria! You are the most obstinat man that ever I saw! Gif I had knowin that ye had been so stubborne, I wold not for a thousand crownes have handled you so! I never did so to man befoir you.' And yit he returned to his former practeis within two dayeis, and ceased not untill he had gotten all his pieces subscryvit alsweill as ane half rosted hand culd do it!"

102B. *The Imprisonment and Rescue of Abbot Allan from Dunure.*—[1570-1.][1]

The Erle, thinking himself sure aneugh so long as he had the half rosted Abbote in his own keping, and yit being ashamed of his presence be reasone of his former creweltie, left the place of Dunure in the handis of certain of his servantis, and the half rosted Abbote to be kepit there as presoner. The Laird of Barganie, out of whose cumpanie the said Abbote wes entyced, understanding (not the extremitie) but the reteaning of the man, sand to the Court and reased letters of delyverance of the persone of the man, according to the ordour; which being disobeyed, the said Erle for his contempt was denunced rebell and putt to the horne. But yit hope was thair none, neather to the afflicted to be delyvered, neather yit to the purchaser of the letters to obtein ony comfort therbye: for in that tyme God was despysed, and the lauchfull authoritie was contemned in Scotland in hope of the suddan returne and regiment of that crewel murtherer of hir awin husband, of whose lordis the said Erle was called one; and yit ofter than once he was solemmedlie sworn to the King and to his Regent. The true report is sene in this act delyvered by the Privie Counsall on the Abbote's complante:—

"And anent the warning to the said Gilbert Erle of Cassillis to compeir before my Lord Regentis Grace and Lordis of Secreit Counsall at ane certane day to answer to this Complante, the said Erle compearand personallie alledged the pointis of the said Complante to be eather Civile or

[1] Bannatyne's *Memoriales.*

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Criminall; and that he aught not to answer thairto but befoir the Judges competent. My Lord Regent with the advyze of the said Counsall, nawayes willing to preiudge the ordinar iurisdictioun and Judgment, or hinder ony parties rychtis or defens, but onlie to provyde for the quyetnes of the realme, and to forbid violent forse, therefore ordanes and comandis the said Gilbert Erle Cassillis being personallie present to find cautione and sovertie actit in the bukes of Secreit Counsall, that he or none that he may lett, sall invaid, molest, nor persew the said Mr. Allane Stewart in his bodie; nor yit meddle or intromett with his place and leving of Crosraguell, or uptak the fructes rentis proffeittis or dewiteis therof otherwayis nor be ordour of law and iustice under the paine of two thowsand pundis. And als ordanis the said Erle to find the lyk cautione and sovertie, and under the same paine, to Mr. George Buchwhannan pensioner of Crosragwall, being personallie present, and cravit the same alsweile for his awin persone as his pensione. And incais the said soverteis be not found befoir the said Erle depart furth of Stirveling, that alwayes the same be found befoir he be releavit of his warde[1] whair he is appointed to remane; althought the other occasiones that he is wardit for were accomplised and fulfilled be him.

"Extractum de libro Actorum Secreti Consilii Supremi Domini nostri Regis per me Alex^rum^ Hay deputatum.

(Subscrivit) "ALEXANDER HAY."

And the said Larde of Barganie, perceaving the ordinar justice could neather help him nor yit the afflicted, applyed his mind to the nixt remedie, and in the end be his servandis tuke the house of Dunure, whair the poore Abbote was kepit presoner. The brute flew fra Carrik to Galloway; and so suddanlie assemblit hyrd and hyreman that perteaned to the band of the Kennedies, and so within a few houris was the house of Dunure invironed again. The Maister of Cassillis was the frackast[2] and wald not stay, but in his heat wald lay fyre to the dungeon, with no small boasting that all enemies within the hous suld die. He was requyred and admonished be those that were within to be more moderat, and not to hazard himself so foolislie. But no admonition wuld help, till that the wind of ane hacquebute blasted his schulder, and then ceased he fra further persute in furie.

[1] See note on No. 104. The Earl was still under *waird* for his "treason" at Langside. He was not reinstated until August 1571, and did not "come out of waird" until 22d February 1574.—(*Pollock MSS.*, Bannatyne Club.)

[2] The University MSS. read 'frankest' (note by Pitcairn).

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The Lard of Barganie had befoir purchest of the authoritie Lettres chargene all faithfull subiectis to the kingis majestie to assist him against that crewell tyrant and mensworne trayter the Erle of Cassillis. Which lettres (with his privie wryttingis) he publissit and schortlie fand sic concurrance of Kyle and Cunynghame with his vthir freindis that the Carrick company drew back fra the Hous: and so the vthir approched, furnist the Hous with mea men, delyvered the said Mr. Allane, and caried him to Ayre, whair publictlie at the mercat croce of the said towne he declared how crewellie he was entreated, and how the murthered King[1] sufferit not sic torment as he did: that onlie exceptit he escaped the death. And thereftir publictlie did revoike all thingis that wer done in that extremitie, and speciallie he revoiked the subscriptione of the thrie wrytingis, to wit of a fyve yeir Tak and 19 yeir Tak and of a chartour of Few.

And so the Hous remaned and till this day the 7 day of Februar 1571 remains in the custodie of the said Lard of Barganie and of his servandis.

103. *Instrument of Contract between Allan Abbot of Crosraguel and the Earl of Cassillis.*—[*9th September* 1570.][2]

ABSTRACT.

Notarial instrument, dated 9th September 1570, bearing that the Earl of Cassillis gave possession to Allan, Commendator of Crosraguel, *personally present*, of the place,[3] orchard, wood, and four merkland of Crosraguel, to be enjoyed and possessed by him during the earl's pleasure, and in token thereof the earl presented to the said commendator John Davidson and Patrick M'Cawell, occupiers of the said four merkland, together with the key of the principal tower of the place of Crosraguel; and the abbot received the said John Davidson and Patrick M'Cawell as his tenants, and that conform to an agreement formerly entered into between the earl and him. Moreover, the earl[4] obliges himself to pay yearly to the abbot the sum of

[1] *i.e.* Darnley, whose murder was a favourite topic for Bannatyne to descant upon.

[2] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 738.

[3] These had been assigned to the Earl by George Buchanan, who had a grant of them to satisfy his pension (v. No. 101 *supra*).

[4] This Gilbert Earl of Cassillis had a chequered career. He was forfeited in Parliament on August 19, 1568, for his "treason" at the battle of Langside; and on November 17, 1569, "My Lorde Regent declarit that my Lord Cassillis . . . hes maid dew obedience to the Kingis grace, and hes therefoir ordanit him to be deletit furth of the summonds." The Earl appears again in Parliament on 5th September 1571, and on the 7th of the same month he is chosen one of the Privy Council. (V. Notes on Nos. 102B and 104.)

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£100—money in Scotland; and for the more sure payment of the said sum, the earl is to find two landed gentlemen as cautioners therefor at the abbot's pleasure, he being obliged always to give counsel and service to the earl. The deed is dated at the Abbey of Crossraguell before four witnesses, including Hector Fergusson in Crossraguell.

103A. *Protest by William Kessane, Burgess of Ayr, Procurator for Allan Abbot of Crosraguel.*—[18*th September* 1570.][1]

Die decimo octavo mensis Septembris anno domini m° v^c septuagesimo In presens of me notar and witnes underwrittin comperit William Kessane burgis of Air procuratour for ane honorable man Maister Allane Stewart commendatour of Crosraguell be his lettres of procuratory schawin red and producit be me of the dait the xv day of September instant subscrivit with the said commendatouris hand and requirit Johne Scherar messinger to deliver to the said procuratour in the said Maister Allanis name the letters rasit at the instance of our Soverane Lord the King graces instance and his advocatis aganis ane noble and potent Lord Gilbert Erle of Cassillis for delivering of him to liberte and fredome allegiand him to be *in capite* (*sic*) and the said messinger refusit to deliver the saidis lettres than the said procuratour be vertu of his said procuratory dischargit and dischargis the said messinger of ony proceding aganis the said erle or his complices and of his office in that pairt biganis and tocum and protestit gif the said messinger did in the contrar that the samyn suld nocht hurt the said erle nor his complices be ressone the parteis complent and was satifeit. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus procurator in nomine ipsius comitis a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit instrumentum vel instrumenta unum aut plura Acta erant hec apud burgum de Air hora undecima ante meridiem vel ea circa presentibus ibidem Nicolao Scherar Joanne Smyth in Cassillis William M'Com ibidem Matheo Mortoun et Hugone Campble in Barnfurd Testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis,

Ita est Jacobus Ros notarius ad premissa teste manu propria.

[1] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 745.

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ABSTRACT.

Instrument of Protest, William Kessane, burgess of Ayr, against John Scherar, messenger, bearing that the said William as procurator for Mr. Allan Stewart, commendator of Crossragwell, required the said John to give up to him the letters raised at the instance of our sovereign lord the king and his advocates against Gilbert Earl of Cassillis, for holding the said commendator in captivity, etc. Dated 18th September 1570.

104. *Memorandum of Agreement between the Earl of Cassillis and Lord Boyd regarding the Lands of Crosraguel.*—[*5th April* 1571.][1]

Thes is the conditioun quhairupon ane noble and potent Lord Gylbert Erle of Cassillis hes putt in the handis of ane noble and potent Lord Robert Lord Boyd the sowm of fyve hundreth merkis mony to be delyverit to James Stewart of Cardonall as als the conditioun quhat the said James Stewart sall do to the said Erle thairfoir and for the sowme of iij thowsand merkis under specifijt In the first the said James sall delyver and putt in the said Robert Lord Boydis handis twa few chartouris[2] maid to him and his airis and assignayis of the haill temporal landis of the Abbay of Crosraguell be Alane commendatar of the said Abbay and subscryvit with his hand extendit in ample forme as few chartouris aucht to be and als sall delyver to the said Robert Lord Boyid ane assedatioun maid be the said commendator of the haile Abbay of Crosraguell[3] bayth landis teyndis and kirkis to the said James his airis and assignayis during the dayis and termes of the said commendatoris lyftyme for the yeirlie paymentt of the sowme of ane hundredth pundis with provisioun that the said commendatar sall resigne and owergyf the said haile Abbacie and rycht that he hes thairof in favouris of quhatsumevir persone the said James pleissis nominat subscryvit be the said commendatar and the said James And als sall delyver in the said Robert Lord Boyidis handis ane fyve yeir tak of the haile Abbacy bayth temporall landis and kirkis[4] and ane uther assedatioun of the teynd scheves of the Kirkis of Dalie Gervane Kirkoswald bayth subscryvit and actit[5] And als sall delyver ane uther assedatioun of certane temporall

[1] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 764.

[2] No. 88 *ante*. [3] No. 85. [4] No. 86. [5] No. 87.

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landis of the said abbacy for the space of fyve yeiris subscryvit and undaittit quhilk titilles the said Robert Lord Boyid hes actuallie ressavit and hes actuallie delyverit to the said James the sowm of fyve hundreth merkis of quhilkis he grantit him to have ressavit and dischargeit the said Robert Lord Boyid thairof and als the said James Stewart of Cardonall betwix and the xv day of thes instant moneth of Aprile in the yeir of God J^{m} v^{c} lx and alevin yeiris sall delyver and put in the said Robert Lord Boyidis handis the said commendatouris provisioun[1] quhilk he obtenit of the said abbacy of the Quene moder to our soverane Lord the Kingis grace with the lettres in the four formes conforme thairto Togidder with the signatour of the said commendatouris provisioun past thairupon at the sait of Rome[2] And als sall delyver the said Abbattis instrament of Institutioun[3] togidder with the said James instroment of saising past upon the few chartour foirsaid And als sall delyver and put in the said Robert Lord Boydis handis all other evidentis that he hes of the said Abbacy upon his conscience And als betwix thes and xv day of Aprile foirsaid the said James shall seile subscryve and delyver to the said Robert Lord Boyid ane infeftment[4] maid be the said James to the said Erle and his airis and assignayis of the landis of Balkristeine Drumgarloch and Deneyne with the rest of the haile landis of the said Abbacy nocht being fewit at thes present to be haldin of the said James frelie blanche and paying the few maile to the Abbot contenit in the said James infeftment and to warrand the saidis landis fra his awin deid and dispositioun bygane and to cum and fra the dispositioun of the said Abbot be infeftment of ane former dait or ony uther way quhairupon possessioun followit and als sall mak seile subscryve and delyver ane Procuratorie of Resignatioun makand procuratouris to resigne the foirnamit landis and remanent landis unfewit in the said Commendatouris handis in favouris of quhatsumevir persone and his airis the said Erle pleissis nominat for new infeftment to be gevin thairof to the said Erle or to quhome he pleissis nominat his cessionar and assignay in and to the saidis assedatiounis and to ilk ane of thame in speciall and to extend the samyn in the maist ample forme that can be devysit with warrandice to warrand the samyn fra his deid and dispositioun and fra escheit allanerlie and sall mak me all severall rychtis conforme to the utheris foirsaidis and of the samyn to the said Erle attour the said James

[1] No. 82. [2] No. 91. [3] No. 84. [4] V. No. 106.

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sall gyf ane obligatioun or becum actit to the said Erle in sic sowmes of mony as will appryiss the saidis landis in cace the said Commendatour refussis resignatioun provyding alwayis the said Erle gyf ane discharge to the said James of the superplus to be contenit in the said obligatioun mair nor will appryis the saidis landis And it sall nocht be lesum to the said Erle to apryis na uther of the said James landis bot the saidis few landis of Crosraguell allanerlie nor yit to appryis nane of his moveable gudis nor to assume his dettis thairfoir and the said Erle sall delyver to the said James Stewart and thankfullie pay to him the sowme of thre thowsand merkis upon the xv day of Maij nixtocum and report fra Hew Kennadie of Barhoum ane discharge of iij hundreth merkis borrowit of befoir fra the said Hew and als dischargeis the sowme of four hundreth merkis deburssit be the said Erle quhilk sowme of thre thowsand merkis being payit and dischargeis delyverit the said Robert Lord Boyid sall delyver to the said Erle the haile evidentis and rychtis abone written to be usit be him in tyme cuming as his awin proper evidentis or be thame quhome he nominattis and than presentlie the said James sall gyf ane obligatioun to the said Erle oblisand him to warrand the said Erle at Maister George Buquhannanis handis of sameikle as the said James ressavit and as the said Erle hes the said James acquittance of And gyf the said James refussis to ressave the said sowme and acquittancis it being offerit in Cardonald in that cace the said Lord sall delyver the haile evidentis and titillis to the said Erle to be usit as his proper evidenttis in tyme cuming and gyf the said Erle failzeis to pay the said sowme of thre thowsand merkis and report the acquittance of the sevin hundreth merkis in that cace the said Erle sall tyne the fyve hundreth merkis abone written ellis payit and als renuncis all actioun and clame that he may have thairfoir aganis the said Robert Lord Boyid or the said James and the said Robert Lord Boyid to delyver agane to the said James the haile evidentis and titillis abone written unussit to remane with the said James as his awin proper evidenttis in tyme cuming And the said James Stewart sall caus his spous renunce hir rycht that sche hes to ony parte of the said Abbacy and als sall delyver ane sufficient discharge of Gylbert Eccles *contratin* In witnes of quhilk thing the saidis James Stewart hes subscryvit this memoriall for himself and Johnne Craufurd of Tambar as communar for the Erle of Cassillis and the said Robert Lord Boyid as witnes beand in the premissis at Kylmernok the v day of Aprile the yeir of God ane thowsand vth lx and alevin yeiris

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befoir thir witnes William Hegait burges of Glasgw and notar publict and Johnne Raid servand to the said James with utheris dyvers.

(Signed) R. Boyid.
James Stewart of Cardonald.
Johnne Crawfurd as communar for the
Erle of Cassillis.

Abstract.

Memorandum of the Conditions upon which Gilbert Earl of Cassillis put into the hands of Robert Lord Boyd the sum of 500 marks to be paid by his Lordship to James Stewart of Cardonald; also what James Stewart would do to the said earl for the said sum, and for the sum of 3000 marks, and two discharges for 700 marks hereinafter mentioned. In the first place, James Stewart shall deliver to Lord Boyd the following deeds, viz., two feu-charters granted him by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel, of the temporal lands of the abbey; an Assedation by the said Allan of the whole benefice of the abbey, lands, teinds, and kirks, for the said Abbot's life; a five year tack of the whole abbacy, and another Assedation of the teind sheaves of the churches of Dailly, Girvan, and Kirkoswald; an Assedation of certain temporal lands belonging to the said abbey; the said Allan's Provision to the abbacy from the Queen, together with the Signature to the said Provision from the seat of Rome; the Instrument of Institution of the said Allan, with James Stewart's Instrument of Sasine; and all other evidence that he has of the said abbacy, upon his conscience; also an Infeftment by James Stewart to the Earl of Cassillis of the lands of Balchrystine, Drumgarloch, and Deneyne, with the rest of the lands of the whole abbacy not already feued; and a Procuratory of Resignation of the aforesaid lands, into the hands of Allan Abbot of Crosraguel, in favour of whomsoever the said earl shall nominate. And the said earl shall pay to James Stewart, on 15th May next, the sum of 3000 marks, and shall deliver him a discharge for 300 marks, borrowed from Hew Kennedy of Barhoum, and also a discharge for 400 marks, disbursed by the said earl; which sum having been paid, and the discharges delivered, the said Robert Lord Boyd shall deliver to the said earl the whole titles above mentioned. In default of which payment the earl shall forfeit

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the said sum of 500 marks. Signed by the parties at Kilmarnock 5th April 1571.[1]

105. *Signature by James VI. ratifying a Charter by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel.*—[1571.][2]

Oure Soverane Lord with avise and consent of his richt trest cosigne Johnne Erle of Mar Lord Erskyne, etc., Regent to him his realme and leiges Ordanes ane Chartour of Confirmatioun to be maid under his Greit Seill in the mair ferme ratefeand approvand and for him and his successouris perpetualie confermand the Chartour of few-ferme locatioun gift and dispositioun thairin contenit maid and gevin be Allane Commendater of the Abbey of Corsraguell and convent thairof with ane consent and assent chaptourlie gadderitt to James Stewarte of Cardonald and Alyece Heid his spous and the langar liver of thame twa in conjunct fie and the said James airis and assignayis quhatsumever of all and sindrie the landis underwrittin Thatt is to say of all and haill the four mark land of auld extent of Mochramhill with the teind schevis thairof the mylne of Corsraguell with the mylne landis astrictit multeris sequelis services of auld aucht and wont to the said mylne wattirgang and all utheris thair pertenenttis togidder with the teindis of the said mylne the aucht mark land of auld extent of Belcrystie with the teind schevis thairof ten mark land of the sam extent of Drumgarloch with the mylne thairof mylne landis astrictit multeris suckin and services pertening to the said mylne togidder with the teindis of the saidis landis of Drumgarloch and mylne ten schilling land callit Maltmanis land with the teindis thairof togidder with the fyschingis of the Wattir of Garwen as itt enteris in the sey with the teindis of the same fysching The fourtie schilling land of auld extent of Cragoith with the coillhewch of Yellowlie within the saidis landis of Cragoith sex mark land of auld extent

[1] The *Pollok MSS.* (Bannatyne Club) have these notes about the Earl at this period. . . . April 27, 1571. "The Erlis of Cassillis and Eglintoun were put in waird, the said Erle of Cassillis in Dunbartane, and the said Erle of Eglintoun in Doun Castell, be my Lord Regent." March 9, 1572. "Matho Earl of Lennox, Regent, depairtit fra Glasgow towart Carrick with his freindis and men of weare. This passing of my Lord Regentis was, because Gilbert Erll of Cassillis wes to persew the Laird of Barganye for his house of Dummure tane be the said Laird of befoir. And the said Regent, myndit to assist the said Erll, past to Ayr, and thair remanit quhill thair wes ane assurance takin betuix the said parteis:" . . . Feb. 22, 1577. "The Erle of Cassillis comes to Edinburgh out of waird."

[2] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 775.

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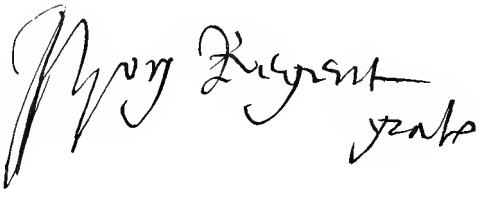
of Eister Deneyne ffour mark land of the same extent of Drummorchie ffourtie pennye land of Abbatishill with all pertenenttis thairof lyand within the regalitie of Corsragwell Erledome of Carrik and Scherrefdome of Air To be haldin of the said commendater and convent and thair successouris heretablie in few-ferme as att mair lenth is contenit in the said chartour maid thairupone saifand to our Soverane Lord and his successouris rychtis service suffrages and prayers aucht and wont to his hines and his predecessouris of the foirnamet landis mylnes fyschingis and utheris abone writtin with thair pertenenttis befoir this presentt confirmatioun. Attour our said Soverane Lord will and granttis for him and his successouris decernis and ordanes thatt this presentt confirmatioun is and salbe in all tymes cuming of als greit strenth force and effect to the said James and Alyece Heid his spous and the langer liver of thame twa and the said James airis and assignayis abonewrittin as and the samin had bene gevin and grantit to thame in the Court of Rome of awld befoir the moneth of Marche the yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} lviij yeiris conforme to the consuetude and practik thairof observit of befoir nochtwithstanding quhatsumevir lawis actes statutes lettres or proclamationes maid or to be maid in the contrar And sicklyke that the samin confirmatioun is and salbe of alls greit strenth and effect to the said James his said spous his airis and assignayis as and the samin had bene gevin and grantit to thame befoir the sesing takin be thame of the foirnamet landis mylnes fyschingis and thair pertenenttis nochtwithstanding the sesing ellis takin be thame thairof with the quhilkis premissis and with all defectiones and exceptiones quhatsumevir quhilkis in onye sorte may be apponit or allegit in the contrair of the said chartour valeditie thairof or ony claus contenit thairintill our Soverane Lord ffour him and his successouris despenssis for evir And thatt the said chartour be extendit in the best forme with all claussis neidfull and thatt preceptis be direct heirupoun in forme as efferis Subscryvit be our said Soverane Lordis derrest Regent at . . . the day of . . . the yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} threscoir ellevin yeiris.



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ABSTRACT.

Signature by King James VI., ordaining a Charter to be passed under the Great Seal ratifying the charter by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel and convent thereof, to James Stewart of Cardonald and Alice Hyde his wife, in conjunct fee and liferent, and the heirs and assignees of the said James Stewart of the four merk land of Mochrumhill, and teind sheaves thereof, the mill of Crosraguel, with mill lands, multures, and watergang, etc. Dated . . . 1571.[1]

106. *Charter by James Stewart of Cardonald of certain Lands in the Regality of Crosraguel.*—[1571.][2]

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Jacobus Steward de Cardonald ac dominus terrarum subscriptarum salutem in Domino sempiternam Noueritis me non vi aut metu ductum nec errore lapsum compulsum aut coactum sed mea mera pura et spontanea voluntate dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse necnon dare concedere et hac presenti carta mea confirmare . . .[3] heredibus suis et assignatis hereditarie totas et integras terras subscriptas, viz., decem libratas terrarum antiqui extentus de Drumgarloych cum molendino de Drumgarloych terris molendinariis et astrictis multuris dicto molendino pertinentibus octo mercatas terrarum eiusdem extentus de Balchryistie sex mercatas terrarum de Eistir Deneyne antiqui extentus quatuor mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Mochramhill duas mercatas terrarum eiusdem extentus de Cauldwelstoune quadraginta solidatas terrarum eiusdem extentus de Craigoicht cum carbonario de Zallowlie decem solidatas terrarum de Maltmanislandis viginti solidatas terrarum de Carnestoune quadraginta denariatas terrarum de Knokin decem solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Stradonoch alias quadraginta denariatas terrarum de Knokin quadraginta solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus quas Hugo Kennedy de Barquhomy occupat de octo mercatis terrarum de Awchtinmark Balschervycht Slabrekinge Litilltoune M'Gowneistoune and Drwmgarlaw viginti solidatas terrarum de Car-

[1] It must have been signed after 4th September, on which day the Regent Lennox died and was succeeded by the Earl of Mar.

[2] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 777.

[3] *Sic*, and also the other blanks, in original. This charter is in accordance with the conditions laid down in No. 104.

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nastoune sex decem mercatas terrarum de Vestir Deneyne quatuor mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Makkynnistoune sex mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Awchtinachtis et Maxvelstoune occupatarum per quondam Hugonem Kennedye de Deneyne molendinum de Corsraguell terris molendinariis et astrictis multuris dicto molendino pertinentibus extendentes in integro ad sexaginta mercatas sex solidatas et octo denariatas terrarum antiqui extentus cum molendis prescriptis ac aliis suis pertinentiis iacentes in regalitate de Corsraguell comitatu et balliuatu de Carrik infra vicecomitatum de Aire Et hoc pro certis benemeritis gratitudinibus michi per prefatum . . . impensis et prestitis Tenendas et habendas totas et integras prenominatas terras cum molendinis de Drwmgarloych et Corsraguell terris molendinariis et astrictis multuris earundem cum carbonario de Zallowlie extendentes ad dictas sexaginta mercatas sex solidatas et octo denariatas terrarum antiqui extentus iacentes vt supra dicto . . . heredibus suis et assignatis de me heredibus meis et assignatis imperpetuum Per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas prout iacent in longitudine et latitudine in domibus edificiis boscis planis toftis croftis moris merresiis aquis viis semitis stagnis riuolis lacubus pratis pascuis pasturis molendinis multuris et eorum sequelis aucupationibus venationibus piscationibus petariis turbariis carbonibus carbonariis columbis columbariis cuniculis cunicularis fabrilibus brasinis breueriis et genistis siluis nemoribus et virgultis lignis tignis lapicidiis lapide et calce cum curiis et earum exitibus herizeildis bludeuettis et merchetis mulierum cum communi pastura libero introitu et exitu Ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus proficuis esiamentis ac iustis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis tam sub terra quam supra terram procul et prope ad prefatas terras cum earundem pertinentiis et ad dicta molendina cum carbonario spectantibus seu quomodolibet spectare valentibus in futurum libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace sine aliquo retinemento reuocatione aut contradictione quacunque Reddendo inde annuatim dictus . . . heredes sui et assignati michi heredibus meis et assignatis duos denarios vsualis monete regni Scotie super solo prefatarum terrarum de Drwmgarloych in festo Penthecostes nomine albe firme si petatur tantum pro omni alio onere michi debenti necnon abbati seu commendatario de Corsraguell et conuentui eiusdem et eorum successoribus firmas proficua et deuorias in mea carta feudifirme contentas vel pretium earundem ibidem specificatas ad arbitrium et

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voluntatem dicti . . . et suorum heredum et perimplendo alia onera dictis abbati et conuentui in dicta mea carta feudifirme expressa secundum tenorem eiusdem tantum pro omni alio onere exactione questione demanda seu seruitio seculari que de predictis terris carbonario et molendinis cum earundem pertinentiis per quoscunque iuste exigi poterit quomodolibet vel requiri Et ego vero prefatus Jacobus Stewarde de Cardonald et heredes mei totas et integras prefatas extendentes in integro ad sexaginta mercatas sex solidatas et octo denariatas terrarum antiqui extentus cum molendinis astrictis multuris et carbonario prescriptis ab omnibus alienationibus et dispositionibus per de dictis terris vlli alteri factis vel fiendis et ad warantizandum easdem quantum ius michi per me michi acquisitim michi in iure valere poterit dicto . . . heredibus suis et assignatis in omnibus et per omnia forma pariter et effectu vt premissum est contra omnes mortales varantizabimus acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus Quo circa dilectis meis . . . Et eorum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim balliuis meis in hac parte specialiter constitutis salutem Vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim stricte precipio et firmiter mando quatenus visis presentibus indilate statum et sasinam hereditariam pariter et possessionem corporalem actualem et realem totarum et integrarum prefatarum terrarum de Drwmgarloych extendentium ad decem libratas terrarum antiqui extentus cum molendino de Drwmgarloych terris molendinariis et astrictis multuris octo mercatarum terrarum antiqui extentus de Balcryistie sex mercatarum terrarum de Eister Deneyne quatuor mercatarum terrarum de Mochtramhill duarum mercatarum terrarum de Cauldwelstoun quadraginta solidatarum terrarum de Craigocht cum carbonario de Zallowlie decem solidatarum terrarum de Maltmanisland viginti solidatarum terrarum de Carnestoune sex solidatarum et octo denariatarum terrarum de Knokinnis decem solidatarum terrarum de Stradonocht dictarum quadraginta solidatarum terrarum de octo mercatis terrarum Awchtinmanocht Balschervycht Slabreking Litiltoune Mak-Gowneistowne et Drwmgarlaw quas Hugo Kennedye occupat viginti solidatarum terrarum de Carnestoune sex mercatarum terrarum de Vestir Deneyne quatuor mercatarum terrarum de M'Nistoune sex mercatarum terrarum de Awchtnachtis et Maxvelstoune occupatarum per dictum quondam Hugonem Kennedye de Deneyne molendini de Corsraguell cum terris molendinariis et astrictis multuris dicto molendino pertinentibus Extendentium in integro ad sexaginta mercatas sex solidatas

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et octo denariatas terrarum antiqui extentus cum molendinis et earum pertinentiis jacentium in regalitate de Corsraguell balliuatu de Carrik infra vicecomitatum de Aire dicto . . . heredibus suis et assignatis hereditarie vel suis certis actornatis latoribus seu latori presentium per terre et lapidis fundi earundem donationem vt moris est iuxta et secundum vim formam et effectum suprascripte carte mee quam inde habet iuste deliberetis et haberi faciatis et sine delatione Et hoc nullo modo omittatis Ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim meam plenariam et irreuocabilem tenore presentium committo potestatem In cuius rei testimonium presentibus manu mea subscriptis sigillum meum est appensum apud Cardonalde die . . . mensis . . . anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo primo coram his testibus Magistro Roberto Steward in Drwmgrane Barthilomeo Pirrie burgensi de Paslay Johanne Reid meo seruitori et Villelmo Hegait burgensi de Glesgow cum diuersis aliis.

JAMES STEWART of Cardonald.

Master ROBERT STEWARD wy^{t} my hand at the pen.

Johnne Reid as witnes.

Barptholomo Pirrhie, notar, witnes in the premissis.

Williame Hegait witnes.

ABSTRACT.

Charter by James Steward of Cardonald and lord of the lands underwritten to . . . of the ten pound land of old extent of Drumgarloch, with mill, mill lands, and multures thereof; the eight merk land of old extent of Balchryistie, six merk land of Easter Deneyne of old extent, four merk land of old extent of Mochrumhill, two merk land of old extent of Caldwellston, forty shilling land of old extent of Craigoch with the coalheuch of Yellowlee, ten shilling land of Maltmansland, twenty shilling land of Carnestoune, forty penny lands of Knokin, ten shilling land of old extent of Stradonoch, other forty penny lands of Knokin, forty shilling lands of old extent which Hugh Kennedy of Barquhomy occupies from the eight merk lands of Auchtennaich, Balserroch, Slabrachan, Littiltoune, M'Gowneistoune, and Drumgarloch; twenty shilling land of Carnastoune, sixteen merk lands of Wester Deneyne; four merk land of old extent of Makkynnistoune, six merk land of old extent of Auchtennaich and Maxwelstoune, occupied by the late Hugh Kennedy of Deneyne, Mill

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of Crosraguel, with mill lands and thirl multures, extending in whole to a sixty merk 6s. 8d. land of old extent, with the mills aforesaid, in the regality of Crosraguel, earldom and bailliary of Carrik and shire of Ayr. To be held by the grantee and his heirs and assignees of the granter, his heirs and assignees, for rendering two pennies usual money of Scotland on the ground of the lands of Drumgarloch at Whitsunday, in name of blench ferm, if asked only; and rendering to the Abbot or Commendator of Crosraguel and his convent, and their successors, the fermes, profits, and duties contained in the granter's charter of feu-farm, or the price thereof therein specified. Contains a precept of sasine, and is signed and sealed at Cardonald 1571.

107. *Decision by the Lords of Privy Council in the Controversy between the Earl of Cassillis and Thomas Kennedy of Bargany.*—[*3d March* 1571-2.][1]

Apud Leyth,[2] tertio die mensis Marcii, anno, etc., lxxi°

My Lord Regentis[3] Grace and Lordis of Secreit Counsale, considering the present variance and contraversy standing betuix Gilbert Erll of Cassillis Lord Kennedy, and Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, his neir kynnisman, and thair freindis and dependaris, contentit in diverse complayntis presentit to his Grace and Counsale be ayther of the saidis partiis, and utherwayis knawin; and willing to remove and put away all occasioun of farder displeasour, quhairthrow being at unite, concord, and gude freindschip,

Cassillis.

Bargany

[1] *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 124.

[2] The Regent had been forced to raise the siege of Edinburgh, which was in the hands of the Queen's party, and to retire on Leith.

[3] The Earl of Mar, who was Regent from 4th September 1571 till his death in October 1572.

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the Kingis Majesties service mycht the bettir be set furthward, thairfore his Grace and Counsale forsaid hes deliberat and thocht expedient that in according of the saidis contraversiis this ordour be observit; that is to say, his Grace in name and takand the burding upoun him for the said Erll of Cassillis, and the said Thomas Kennedy of Bargany for himself, sall assure —and be the tennour heirof assuris—utheris, thair kin, freindis, servandis, tenentis, assistaris and partakaris, to be unhurt, unharmit, unmolestit, invadit, or in ony wayis persewit, in the law or by the law, owther for auld feid or new, unto the feist of Whitsonday nix to cum; and that the said Erll, with Thomas Master of Cassillis his broder, and the said Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, with Maister Allan Stewart Commendatore of Corsraguell, sall compeir befoir my Lord Regentis Grace and Lordis of Secreit Counsale at Leith, or quhair it sal happin his Grace to be for the tyme, the tent day of Apryle nix to cum, or ony uther day in the Pasche owlk; and than sall the caussis of differencis and contraversiis betuix the said Erll and Thomas be considerit of be hes Grace and Counsale foirsaid, or indifferent freindis to be appointit for hering and aggreing of the same; and in caise the same differencis and contraversiis sall not be appointit be ordour of his Grace and Counsall foirsaid, nor be indifferent freindis[1] at thair meting in the said Pasche owlk, or befoir tha mater leif of eftir the hering of the same, than the said assurance in the law sall ceise in the self, and it salbe lefull to bayth the partiis to persew thair actionis aganis utheris be ordour of law and justice, as gif the said assurance had not bene takin; and notwithstanding the same assurance for desisting fra invasioun, persute, and actionis of deid by the law to stand in full force and effect quhill the feist of Whitsonday nix to cum; and farder, it is presentlie thocht meit that the said Gilbert Erll of Cassillis salbe relaxt fra the proces of horne[2] led aganis him for non-putting the said Maister Allane Stewart to libertie, quhill the said tent day of Apryle, without prejudice of the said Maister Allan or ony actioun following upoun the said horning; and als that command salbe gevin to Robert Lawsoun, messinger, to ressave the hous of Dunnure out of the handis and keping of the said Thomas Kennedy, upoun inventure of the gudis, geir, and plennising being presentlie thairin, and that the same officiar keip the said hous quhill farder commandiment be gevin thairanent be my Lord Regentis Grace and Counsale foirsaid; providing that nocht-

[1] We have seen that the matter had been arranged through the mediation of Lord Boyd (No. 104).
[2] As described in No. 102A.

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withstanding the present assurance, it salbe lefull to ayther of the saidis partiis to use warningis for removing fra landis and heretabill possessioun; quhairthrow in caise aggrement follow not, as God forbid, nane of the saidis partiis salbe interessit throw slipping of the occasioun and tyme of warning; and gif the said Erll of Cassillis will not aggre and accept the conditionis of this present ordour, and subscrive assurance according to the forme presentlie deliverit to Hew Kennedy his uncle, than upoun sufficient knawledge gevin thairof to my Lord Regentis Grace, quhairthrow the said Thomas Kennedy of Bargany may be dewlie and tymouslie adverteist thairof, the conditionis befoir written salbe null and of nane avale, and bayth partiis salbe frie to persew utheris be ordour of law as accordis; and als ordanis Hew Kennedy of Balquhany, befoir he depart furth of this toun of Leyth, to find souertie and lawborrowis for the said Erll of Cassillis, under the pane of ane thousand pund, that Maister Allane Stewart, Commendatare of Corsraguell salbe harmeles and skaythles of the saidis Erll and Hew and all utheris that thai may let, bot as law will, but fraude or gyle.

Abstract.

Decision by the Privy Council in the feud between Gilbert Earl of Cassillis and Thomas Kennedy of Bargany; ordaining that the Lord Regent shall assure the friends and vassals of both parties to the controversy that they shall be unmolested by the law until the following Whitsunday; ordaining, further, that the said earl, with Thomas the Master of Cassillis his brother, and the said Thomas Kennedy with Allan Abbot of Crosraguel, shall appear before the Council on the 10th of April next, when the controversy is to be finally settled; also, that the earl shall be relaxed from the process of horning (for not putting Allan Abbot of Crosraguel at liberty) until that day, and that Robert Lawson, messenger, shall receive the house of Dunure from Thomas Kennedy and keep possession thereof until further orders from the Council; but if the earl do not agree to these conditions that both parties shall be deprived of the benefit of the said assurance; ordaining, lastly, that Hew Kennedy of Balquhany, then in Leith, shall stand surety for the earl, under the penalty of £1000, that Abbot Allan shall be scathless from the earl or any others. At Leith, 3d March 1571-2.

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108. *Act of the Privy Council regarding the Imprisonment of Allan Abbot of Crosraguel in the Castle of Dunure.*—[*5th March* 1571-2.][1]

Apud Leyth, quinto Marcii, anno, etc., lxxi°

Sederunt—Domini ut in die predicto.

Anent the supplicatioun presentit to my Lord Regentis Grace and Lordis of Secreit Counsall be Thomas Kennedy of Bargany makand mentioun, That quhair complaynt being maid be Maister Allane Stewart, Commendatare of Corsraguell upoun Gilbert Erll of Cassillis, quha be himself, his servandis and complices, had laid handis upoun the said Maister Allane being oure Soverane Lordis fre liege man, put him in captivitie and presoun within the place and castell of Dunnure; oure said Soverane Lordis letters wer direct, chargeing the said Erll and his complices to put the said Maister Allane to libertie and fredome within certane space and for thair dissobedience thay wer denunceit rebellis and put to the horne; and becaus nochtwithstanding the same thay still detenit and held him in captivitie, upoun new complaynt[2] utheris letters wer direct, commanding the Sheref of Air, the Laird of Blairquhan, and uther Baronis and gentilmen, our Soverane Lordis obedient subjectis dwelland within the sherefdome of Air, to pas, concur, fortifie, and assist with utheris, be force and way of deid, and put the said Maister Allane to libertie and fredome furth of the said captivitie and out of the handis that detenit and withheld him; and to that effect to assege houssis quhairin he wes or sould happin to be detenit captive, lyke as at mair lenth is contenit in his Hienes letters directit to that effect. According to the command of the quhilkis letters the said Thomas Kennedy put the said Maister Allane to libertie, and recoverit and gat in his handis the house of Dunnure quhilk oure Soverane Lordis guidsire and Regent for the tyme myndit to have observit and kepit to the behuif of his Hienes and his authoritie, in respect of the manifest contempt and dissobedience of the said Erll of Cassillis; thairfoir gaif, grantit and commitit to the said Thomas power and commissioun to observe and keip the said hous castell and fortalice of Dunnure, to the behuif and use of his Hienes, upoun the first and reddiest of the rentis, maillis, fermis, proffeitis and dewities of the said Erll of Cassillis landis,

[1] *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 126.

[2] *i.e.* The second formal complaint recorded in No. 102 *supra*.

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leving and possessionis; and in the just defence of the said hous and personis being thairin, to use all kynd of weirlyke ingyne and hostilitie, be fyre, swerd and utherwayis, lykeas at mair lenth is contenit in the letters direct to that effect; and the said Thomas Kennedy conforme to the command of the samyn, be himself and his servandis in his name, kepit the said hous, castell and fortalice of Dunnure, quhill the moneth of August last bipast, that the said Erll of Cassillis returnit to the obedience of oure said Soverane Lord, at quhilk tyme and ay sensyne the said Thomas Kennedy hes bene willing to rander and deliver agane out of his handis the said hous as unwilling to mak ony unnecessar expenssis thairupoun, as in deid sen the said moneth of August he has retenit nane of his servandis in the said hous, bot the yettis hes remaint closit. And anent the charge gevin to the said Erll of Cassillis to compeir befoir my Lord Regentis Grace and Lordis of Secreit Counsale at ane certane day bigane, to answer to this complaynt, and to heir and se ordour takin anent the same as appertenis, as at mair lenth is contenit in the said supplicatioun, executioun, and indorsatioun thairof, my Lord Regentis Grace and Lordis of Secreit Counsale efter gude deliberatioun in the said mater, having at sindry tymes ressonit thairupoun, declaris that the said Thomas Kennedy in taking and keping of the said hous in ordour and maner as is abone expremit hes done the dewitie of a gude subject, and findis it ressonabill and expedient that the keyis of the said hous salbe ressavit and takin of his hand and inventure maid of the gudis and movables being thairin.

Abstract.

Act of Privy Council anent the petition presented by Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, narrating that complaint having been made by Allan Stewart, Commendator of Crosraguel, that the Earl of Cassillis and his accomplices had laid violent hands upon him and imprisoned him in the Castle of Dunure, royal letters were directed to the said earl, charging him to set the said Mr. Allan at liberty within certain days, and that for their disobedience they were put to the horn. And as they still detained him, fresh letters were directed to the Sheriff of Ayr, the Laird of Blairquhan, and other loyal gentlemen in the shire of Ayr, bidding them set the Abbot free by force. Accordingly, Thomas Kennedy set him free and recovered the Castle of Dunure, which the then Lord Regent intended to have kept for the

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king's use: therefore he gave the said Thomas Kennedy power to keep the castle for his Highness' use and behoof, upon the readiest of the fruits of the aforesaid earl's lands, and to use all manner of warlike engines in its defence. Therefore the said Thomas held the castle till April 1571, when the earl returned to his obedience, and had retained none of his servants therein since the previous August. And regarding the charge to the earl to appear before the Council at a certain date, the Lords of Council find that, in the whole matter, Thomas Kennedy has performed the part of a true and dutiful subject, and decern that the keys of the castle shall be taken out of his hands, and an inventory made of the goods within the same (5th March 1571-2).

109. *Letter by the Earl of Mar to the Earl of Cassillis.*—[*5th July* 1572.][1]

My Lord eftir[2] maist hartlie commendatioun we have hard be a brute that your Lordschip is not to keip the appointit day heir at Leyth bot myndis to remane quhill the begynning of August afoir quhilk tyme sic thingis as we have ado wilbe in handis and gif your Lordship remane sa lang it sall gif occasioun to the haill cuntre to follow that same cours quhilk may wirk na small hinder ffor gif our haill force beis not togidder we can not tak purpois to interpryis and thairfoir seing your lang absens may be ane greit stay to the prosequuting of the present caus the cornis about the toun being sa rype we sall desyre and pray your Lordship maist effectuuslie that ye will not faill all your uther bissines set apart to keip the day appointit precislie and rather befoir the same nor eftir gif it be possibill alwayis at the day we doubt not to have your presens and cumpany as ye will declair your affectioun to the present caus wald procure the removing of the present troubles and will do us maist speciall and acceptable pleasour ffarder we pray your Lordship to remember Maister George Buchannan[3] and to bring with yow sumquhat for his satisfactioun of his pensioun Thus referring the rest to your cuming praying yow to keip

[1] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 17 (Letters).

[2] The Earl was evidently now a warm adherent to the Regent's party, who were at this time rather depressed. The castle of Edinburgh, together with most of the fortresses in the north and west, were in the hands of the Queen's forces, and the truce of the 30th July had not yet been signed.

[3] From this we may gather that Buchanan's pension had been neglected during the late feuds in Carrick. He had however previously to this disposed of it to Kennedy of Bargany (v. No. 111 *infra*).

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tryist committis your Lordship in the protectioun of God. Frome Leyth the xiiij day of July 1572.—Your Lordship's assurit freind,

JHON Regent.

Gif your Lordship remane at hame at this tyme and kepis not the appointit day we are abill to ressave na small harme in the avancement of the Kingis service.

ABSTRACT.

Letter by John Earl of Mar [Regent] to Gilbert Earl of Cassillis, urging him to keep the day appointed to be in Leith, and rather to be before than after such day; also to remember Mr. George Buchanan, and to bring with him something for his satisfaction as regarded his pension. Dated 5th July 1572.

110. *Ratification by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel.*—[*Circa* 1573.][1]

Till All and Sindrie quhom it efferis to quhais knawlege thir present Lettres sall cum Allane Commendatour of Corsragwell Greting in God everlasting Wit ye us of our awin fre motive will uncompellit or coarcit for the observing and fulfilling of that part of the ane contract endit and done betwixt ane nobill and potent Lord Gilbert Erle of Cassillis Lord Kennedy on that ane part Thomas Kennedye of Barganye on the secund and us the said Allane Commendatour of Crosragwell on the thrid to haif ratefeit and approvin and be thir present Lettres ratefeis and apprevis the infeftment of few-ferme[2] maid be us to James Stewart of Cardonald of the temporall landis of our Abbayecie of Crosragwell with mylnis multeris woddis fischingis partis pendicles thairof and thair pertinentis liand in the baillierie of Carrik regalitie of Crosragwell within the scherefdome of Air or within onye uther baillierie or scheir and consequentlie ratefeis and apprevis the tak and set made be us be forme of contract or utherwayis of the landis males fermes proffeittis and dewteis of the said Abbaye and of the teyndis of quhatsumevir Kirkis baithe personage and viccarage belanging the said Abbaye with emolumentis and proffeittis thairof quhatsumevir maid in lyke maner to the said James his airis and assignais for the space of nyntein yeiris fyve yeiris sevin yeiris eftir the daitis thairof or utherwyis lang or

[1] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 802.

[2] No. 88.

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schort as the saidis takis in thameselffis proportis and als ratefeis apprevis and for us and oure successouris perpetuallie confermis the infeftment and dispositioune made be the said James to the said Erle his airis and assignais of the haill temporall landis of the said Abbaye[1] And als ratefeis and approvis the Assignatioun and dispositioune maid be the said James Stewart to the said Erle and his airis of the said James takis of the temporall landis of the said Abbaye maleis fermes proffeittis and dewteis of the said Abbaye and of the teyndis fruittis and emolumentis thairof according to the tennour of the samin evidentis in all pointis and sall nevir cum in the contrar of the samin bot sall stand and abyde als fermelie thairat as thaye had bene made be ourselff our deid and dispositioune And grantis be thir presentes that we in na tyme preceiding ressaveit in our awin favour nor in the favour of nane utheris resignatioune nor dispositioune of the saidis fewis nor takis And thairfore willis the samin landis remane with the said Erle and his airis ad perpetuam remanentiam and that he and his foresaidis posses bruik and jois the teyndis fruttis rentis and emolumentis of the said Abbaye according to the tennour of the said James takis assignatioune maid thairof during the yeiris contenit thairin except allanerlie the landis and kirkis contenit in the said contract and appointment and reservit thairintill to the kyndle possessouris thairof quhilk contract is of the dait at Air the penult daye of September the yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} threscoir threttein yeiris And grantis and confessis that geif onye resignatioune renunciatioune or discharge subscrivit be the said James Stewart undir his handis wreit or be way of contract betwixt him or us or onye wther partie or undir forme of instrument or onye uther maner of waye be producit in onye tyme heireftir for evacuatioune of the saidis infeftmentis or takis or of the saidis Erlis infeftmentis depending thairon to the said Erle or his airis hurt or prejudice to posses bruik and jois the landis and benefice of Crosragwell in all and be all thingis we grant the same hand wreit contract or instrument fals and fenzeit in itselff and worthie of na faythe in jugement nor without in na tyme bygane or to cum Providing the said Erle and his airis paye to us yeirlie the sowme of twa hundrethe merkis at Wytsoundaye and Mertymes in wynter be equall portiones And the said Erle underlyand sic uther charges as mentionet in the foresaid contract and that the said Thomas Kennedy and remanent

[1] No. 106.

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personis contenit in the said contract bruik and posses the landis and kirkis reservit to thaime thairin. ALLANE Comēdator of Corsraguall.

ABSTRACT.

Ratification by Allan Commendator of Crosraguel to Gilbert Earl of Cassillis, by which, in implement of a contract entered into between the said Allan on the one part, the Earl on the second part, and Thomas Kennedy of Bargany on the third part, and dated at Ayr 29th September 1573, the said Allan ratifies and approves the charter granted by him to James Stewart of Cardonald, his heirs and assignees, of the temporal lands of the Abbacy of Crosraguel, mills, woods, and fishings thereof, also the infeftment made by James Stewart to the Earl of the whole temporality of the Abbey, and other deeds, for the yearly payment by the Earl of 200 marks. Not dated, but circa 1573.

111. *Contract between Thomas Kennedy of Bargany and George Buchanan, regarding the latter's Pension from the Abbacy.*—[*Registered* 19*th March* 1573.][1]

Sederunt Domini Sessionis.

At Leyth the xx day of August the yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} lxxj yeiris It is appunctit aggreit and finalie contractit betwix the Rycht Honorable Thomas Kennedy of Bargany on that ane part and Maister George Buchquhannane pentionar of Croceragwell on that uthir part in maner form and effect as efter followis That is to say the said Maister George haveand be gift grantit unto him be the Quene oure Soverane Lordis derest moder be hir lettres[2] under hir previe seill for all the dayis of his lyftyme ane yeirlie pensioun of the sowm of fyve hundreth pundis usuale mony of this realme to be yeirlie uptakin be the said Maister George his factouris and servitouris in his name at twa termeis in the yeir Witsounday and Mertymes in winter be equale portionis of the rediest fructis and emoliementis of the said Abbacie of Carsragwell vacand for the tyme and being in our Soverane Lordis moderis handis throw the deceis of umquhile Maister Quintene Kennedie last abbot thairof and for payment of the said yeirlie pensioun the said Maister George haveing assignit to him the haill temporaliteis of

[1] *Register of Deeds, etc.* (*Scott. Office*), vol. xiii. fol. 86.

[2] No. 80 *supra.*

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the said Abbay with the place mans orchartis manis wodis colheuchis and pertinentis quhatsumevir pertenyng thairto with power to him to set and rais the said temporalitie output and input tennentis thairof and uthairwayis to use the samin als frelie in all sortis as the said umquhile abbot mycht haif done in his lyftyme And gif the samin suld nocht be fund sufficient and aneuch for the yeirlie payment of the sown of fyve hundreth pundis in that cais the said Mr. George haveing assignit to him samekle as he suld inlaik of the said temporalitie of the reddiest teindis and fructis of the spiritualitie of the said abbay videlicit of the Kirkis of Girwane and Kirkoswald belanging thairto as the lettres of gift under the privie seill with decreit and lettres in the four formeis of the Lordis of Counsale and Sessioun thairupon at mair lenth proportis Hes sett and be the tennour heirof settis and for maill lattis to the said Thomas Kennedie of Barganny his airis and assignayis all and haill the said yeirlie pensioun of the sowm of fyve hundreth pundis mony foirsaid to be yeirlie uptakin at the termes abonwrittin of the reddiest fructis and emoliementis temporalitie and spiritualitie of the said abbay according to the lettres of gift and assignatioun abonespecifut and for all the dayis yeiris and termeis of the said Maister Georgeis lyftyme nixt and immediatlie following the feist of Witsounday last bypast in this instant yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} lxxj yeiris Quhilk feist and term wes the said Thomas Kennedeis entres in and to the said tak and assedatioun of the said pensioun and heireftir to indure and pecabillie to be bruikit and joisit be him his airis and assignayis foirsaidis to sett and rais the said temporalitie with the place mans orchardis manis wodis coilheuchis and pertinentis quhatsumevir athair in the said Maister Georgeis name as pensioner or in the said Thomas awin name as takisman foirsaid for recovering and obtenyng of payment of the said yeirlie pensioun and rentis assignit for payment thairof acquittances and dischairgeis thairupoun to gif and delyver quhilkis salbe als sufficient to the ressavearis and as the samin wer maid and gevin be the said Maister George self and generalie all and syndry uthair thingis to do and use quhilk he mycht haif done by virtew of the said gift decreit and lettres foirsaidis past thairupoun with all and syndry commodities and rychtious pertinentis and previlegis pertenyng to the said pensioun frelie quietlie weill and in paix but ony revocatioun obstacle impediment or agane calling quhatsumevir Payand yeirlie for the said yeirlie pensioun the said Thomas Kennedy of Bargany his airis and assignayis to the said Maister George his factouris and servitouris in his name during his lyftyme

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the sowm of four hundreth pundis[1] usuale mony of Scotland at twa termeis in the yeir Witsounday and Mertymes in winter be equale portionis begynand the first termeis payment at the feist of Mertymes nixt tocum in this instant yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} lxxj yeiris Providing alwayis that the said Thomas be this present tak and assedatioun sall haif na rycht to the said pensioun for the last Witsounday terme nor of the crope in the yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} lxx yeiris bot the said Maister George to intromet thairwith and call and persew for the samin as accordis and for the sure payment of the said yeirlie dewitie of four hundreth pundis at the termeis abonewrittin the said Thomas Kennedie hes fundin Robert Gourlay and Thomas Alexander burgessis of Edinburgh souerteis and cautioneris and full dettouris with himself conjunctlie ilk ane of thame for thair awin pairtis for thame and thair airis to thankfullie content and pay to the said Maister George or his factouris foirsaidis the samin termlie as is abonewrittin within the burgh of Edinburgh or in the toun of Leith as thai or ather of thame salbe requirit thairto be the said Maister George or ony in his name haveing power of him to do the samin And Ochter M'Dougall of Garthland bindis and obleissis him and his airis to warand freith releif and keip skaithles the saidis Robert and Alexander and thair airis anent the payment of the foirsaid sowm to the said Maister George in maner foirsaid and all that may follow thairupoun and the said Thomas Kennedie of Bargany bindis and obleissis him and his airis to releif and keip the saidis Ochter M'Dougall Robert and Thomas and ilk ane of thame conjunctlie and severalie and thair airis harmeles and skaithles anent the said sowm at the handis of the said Maister George and all utheris quhome it effeiris but fraud or gile and is content the like lettres and executioun be raisit and execut aganis him as sall pas upoun the principale cautioneris abonewrittin upoun the said Ochter M'Dougall for thair releif thairof in ony tyme cuming Attour bayth the saidis pairties and cautioneris foirsaidis ar content and consentis that this present contract and appointment be actit and registrat in the buikis of counsale and commissaris buikis of Edinburgh and to haif the strenth of ane act and decreit of the Lordis and commissaris and lettres and executoriallis of hornyng or poynding or preceptis of the saidis commissaris to pas thairupoun gif neid be in form as effeiris and for acting and registering heirof in

[1] The motive for the sale of the pension for less than its original value was probably a fear on Buchanan's part that the Earl of Cassillis would again endeavour to deprive him of it (v. No. 81).

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the saidis buikis and consenting that lettres and executoriallis be direct thairupoun in maner foirsaid baith the saidis pairtiis and cautioneris abonewrittin hes maid constitut and ordanit and be the tennor heirof makis constituteis and ordanis Maisteris Thomas Buchquhannane and Alexander Sym conjunctlie and severalie thair procuratouris in uberiori forma promitteñ de rato In witnes of the quhilk thing bayth the saidis pairtiis and cautioneris abonewrittin hes subscryvit this present contract and appoyntment with thair handis respective as followis day yeir and place foirsaidis befoir thir witnes Robert Graham of Knokdoliane[1] Johnne Lyndesay Johnne Wallace servitouris to the said Thomas and Maister Thomas Buchannane Sic subscribitur Bargany Buchquhāane Gaitland Thomas Alexander with my hand Robert Gourlay with my hand.

ABSTRACT.

Instrument of Assedation by Mr. George Buchanan of his pension of £500 from the Abbacy of Crosraguel to Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, for all the days of Mr. Buchanan's life, from the feast of Whitsunday last bypast, for the yearly payment of £400 Scots; provided that Thomas Kennedy shall have no right to the pension due at last Whitsunday, nor for the crop of 1570. Signed before witnesses at Leith, 20th August 1571, and registered 19th March 1573.

112. *Renunciation by Thomas Kennedy of Bargany of certain Lands within the Regality of the Abbey.*—[13*th November* 1573.][2]

At the burgh of Air the threttein day of November in the yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} lx threttene yeiris ane honorabill man Thomas Kennedy of Bargeny[3] for fulfilling of ane part of ane contract maid betwix ane nobill and potent Lord Gilbert Erll of Cassillis Lord Kennedy on that ane pairt the said Thomas on the secund and Allane commendatour of Crosraguell on the thrid pairt of the dait at Air the pennult day of September in the yeir

[1] The Grahams held Knockdolian from 1490 till 1640. The old castle, the ruins of which still stand, was built about 1700 by the M'Cubbins of Knockdolian.

[2] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 807.

[3] It is pretty clear from this deed that Bargany had been trying his best to fleece the Abbot himself, when "he held him in captivity in 1569, and would in no wise liberate him" (v. No. 94 *supra*). Otherwise, how had he received these tacks?

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of God j^{m} v^{c} lx threttene yeiris subscrivit be the pairteis contractarris handis renuncit dischargit and frelie ovirgaif as he be the tennour heirof renunces dischargis and frelie ourgiffis All and haill the tenne pundis land of Drumgirlocht wyth the miln thirll multer and sukkin of the samyn the aucht merk land of Balchristie the foure merk land of Mochramhill the foure merk land callit the manis of Corsraguell wyth the medowis woddis wardis and miln thairof callit the abbay miln wyth sukkin and thirll multer thairof and thair pertinentis the sex merk land of Denene . . . the nyne merk land of Brounistoun the sex merk land of Denene . . . occupeit be George Kennedy the sex merk land of Auchtnatheis[1] the foure merk land of Balkannay occupeit be the said George his moder and thair subtennentis the fyiftie schilling land of Cragocht Carnstoun Knokin and Auld Yallowlie wyth the coilheuch thairof the ane merkland of Knokbrek besyid the Kirk of Stratoun the fourtie schilling land of M'Govinstoun in Hew Kennedies handis the tene schilling land of Maltmanistoun[2] in lyik maner in Hew Kennedeis handis wyth all rycht titill of rycht propertie possessioun kyndnes and all uthir clame that hie for himself his airis or assignais hes haid or onywais may have or clame thairto be act few or contract swa fer as wes of the auld the patrimony of Corsragwell reservand to the saidis Thomas the landis quhilkis hie and his predecessouris held and haldis of the king and the landis of Balweill quhilk wes possest be umquhill Thomas Kennedy of Coif and his tennentis. And siklyik of all uther landis fischeingis fowlingis woddis medowis orcheyardis yardis maner-place fortalece bigginnis perteining or ony wais may pertene to the said abbacie or ony pairt thereof the ane merkland of the fowre merkland of Drummurquha the fowrte schilling lande of Auchinnadde and Auchintrunocht[3] the twentie schilling land of the gleibland of Kirkculbrycht togidder with the tak of the kirk of Kirkcubrycht[4] and emolumentis thairof kyndle rowmis and possessionis to the said Thomas and his predecessouris allanerlie except. And siclyik the said Thomas renunces dischargis and frelie ourgeiffis the haill takkis of the saidis abbay landis teindis emolumentis rentis fruittis

[1] Or Auchnaicht.

[2] For most of these places v. map and index.

[3] These two places are in Barr parish, near Kirkdamdie, on the Stynchar.

[4] Or Ballantrae. The original church stood at the confluence of the Tig and the Stinchar, hence called Innertig, about two miles from the sea. At the Reformation the vicar was a Mr. Andrew Oliphant, and Thomas Kennedy had a lease of them for £34 yearly, together with a lease of the patronage tithes for 40 marks yearly. The glebe land referred to here was granted in feu-farm to him at the Reformation (cf. No. 132).

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malis profeittis and dewiteis quhilk he hes ressavit fra the said Allane commendatour of Crosragwell in all or in part be tak act few or contract swa that the saidis landis sall stand in sik estait and integritie as umquhill Quintene Kennedy sumtyme commendatour of the said abbay and his predecessouris bruikit of befoir to the end and effek that the saidis Erll his airis and successouris may posses the foirsaidis landis fruittis rentis and emolumentis pertening to the saidis abbay according to his rycht and titill quhilk he hes thairof be dispositioun of James Steuard of Cardonald or utheris rychtis quhilkis he sal happin heireftir to obtene but stopp latt or impediment of the said Thomas his airis his or thair rychtis And als the saidis Thomas confessis that quhatsumevir titill he hes or pretendis to the haill landis of the said Abbacie or ony part thairof malis fermis profeittis and dewiteis of the same millis multeris fischeingis woddis medouis teindis kirkis of the samyn (except befoir exceptit) to have bene fra the beginning and to be in all tyme cuming null nor of nane availl fors nor effect wyth all that followit or that may follow thairupone that may be prejudiciall to the saidis Erllis rycht be other tak few or contract And the saidis Thomas sall deliver to the saidis Erll quhatsumevir infeftmentis takkis titulis actis contractis importand or that may import ony rycht to the said Thomas his airis or assignais of the saidis abbay landis woddis medowis wardis millis multeris kirkis teindis fischeingis fruittis emolumentis orcheyardis yardis and maner-place of the saidis abbay maid to him be the said commendatour that may be prejudiciall to the saidis Erllis rycht be other tak few and contract quhatsumevir maner of way (except before exceptit) to the saidis Erll and his airis And gif ony mair speciall renunciatioun be requisit the said Thomas sall mak the samyn to the saidis Erll and his airis upon aucht dayis warning in the best maner and forme that can be devysit conforme to the tennour of the contract endit and done betwix the saidis Erll on the ane part the saidis Thomas[1] on the secund part the said Allane commendatour of Crosragwell on the thrid part of the dait the pennult day of September the

[1] Thomas Kennedy lived until 1597. His character is well drawn by the historian of the Kennedies: "Now it pleissit God in his mercye to tak the Laird of Bargany; quha was the nobillest manne that ever wes in that cuntry in his tyme. He wes indewitt with mony gude wertueis. First he feiritt God, wes fra the beginning on the richt syde of religioune. He wes wyise and courteouse, and thairwith stout and passing kynd; and sik ane nobill splendour in outlingis, with the best halding hous at hame that ever wes in the land. He wes never behind with na pairty, and keipitt himsel ewer to the fore with his leiving. He had ewer in his houshald xxiii galland gentilmenne doubill horsit and gallantly cled, with sic ane repair to his hous, that it wes ane wonder quhair the samyn wes gotten that he spendit."

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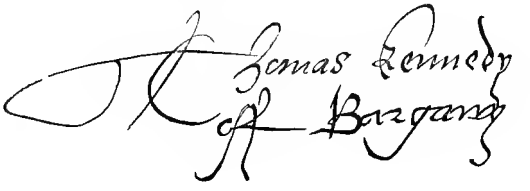
yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} lx threttene yeiris in all pointis In witnes of the quhilk thing we haif subscryvit this present renunciatioune with my hand day yeir and place foresaid before thir witnessis George Cory of Kelwod Johnne Craufurd of Camlarg Hew Kennedy of Barquhanny Williame Hegait burges of Glasgw and Maistir James Colvill of Darquharneill with utheris diverss.



ABSTRACT.

Renunciation by Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, into the hands of Gilbert Earl of Cassillis, of sundry lands in the regality of the Abbey of Crosraguel, with certain reservations; the said Thomas promising to deliver to the Earl all titles or other deeds containing any right to the said Abbey, or its lands, woods, meadows, mills, multures, kirks, teinds, fishings, and manor-place; subscribed before witnesses at Ayr, 13th November 1573.

113. *Charter by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel to the Earl of Cassillis of certain Lands in the Regality of the Abbey.*—[15*th November* 1573.][1]

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Allanus Stewart commendatarius perpetuus monasterii Crucis Regalis ac eiusdem loci conventus ordinis Cluniacensis Glasguensis diocesis salutem in Domino sempiternam Cum ex vtriusque iuris sanctione ac serenissimorum regni Scotie principum statutis in rei publice ac regni commodum editis statutum extat terras tam prelatorum procerum baronum quam aliorum quorumcunque absque suorum rentalium diminutione ad feudifirmam seu emphiteosim locandas fore Et quod inde plurima commoda colono etiamque terrarum domino cum non minima regni pollicia inde prouenire prout agrorum sterilium meliorationes edificiorum columbariorum cunicularium viridariorum constructiones piscium in aquis recentibus nutrationes ac colonorum et tenentium in rebus mobilibus ditationes ac armorum pro regni defentione contra quoscumque inuasores asportationes eo ducebar vt terras nostras subscriptas ad feudi-

[1] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 809.

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firmam suadentibus maiorum institutis locaremus Noueritis igitur nos vnanimi consensu et assensu ad hoc capitulariter congregati vtilitateque nostra ac nostri monasterii diligentibus tractatibus ac maturis deliberationibus prehabitis ac pro magnis pecuniarum summis nobis ac dicto nostro conventui hoc tempore tribulato persolutis per nobilem et potentem dominum Gilbertum comitem de Cassillis de quibus tenemus nos contentos et solutos dedisse concessise arrendasse locasse et ad feudifirmam seu emphiteosim hereditaream pro perpetuo demisisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse necnon dare concedere arrendare locare et ad feudifirmam seu emphiteosim hereditaream pro perpetuo demittere et hac presenti carta nostra confirmare prefato nobili et potenti domino Gilberto comiti de Cassillis heredibus suis et assignatis hereditarie Totas et integras nostras decim marcatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Drumgarloch cum molendino de Drumgarloch terris molendinariis astrictis multuris sequelis ac aliis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque ac totas et integras nostras octo marcatas terrarum de Balchristi quatuor marcatas terrarum dominicalium vulgo lie Manis de Crosraguell cum molendino vocato molendinum Cenobii vulgo lie Abbay mylne de Crosraguell cum terris molendinariis astrictis multuris et sequelis eiusdem cum sylua de Crosraguell vinario vulgo lie ward ac prato dicti Cenobii vulgo lie Abbay medo ac aliis suis pertinentiis Totas et integras sex marcatas terrarum de Eistir Dunheyn quatuor marcatas terrarum de Mochremhill Nouem marcatas terrarum de Brownistoune sex marcatas terrarum de Westir Dunheyn sex marcatas terrarum de Auchnachtis Quatuor marcatas terrarum de Balkennay Quinquaginta solidatas terrarum de Cragoth Cairnistoune et Knokin cum carbonario earundem vocato carbonarium de Alhallowlie marcatam terre de Knokbrek apud ecclesiam de Straitoune Quadraginta solidatas terrarum de M'Govinstoune decim solidatas terrarum de Maltmanistoune antiqui extentus vnacum piscaria introitus ac oris aque de Garvane iacentes in balliuatu de Carrik infra vicecomitatum de Air ac regalitate nostra de Crosraguell Tenendas et habendas totas et integras prefatas decem marcatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Drumgarloch cum molendino de Drumgarloch terris molendinariis astrictis multuris sequelis eiusdem cum sylua de Crosraguell vinario vulgo lie ward ac aliis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque ac totas et integras nostras octo marcatas terrarum de Balchristi quatuor marcatas dominicalium vulgo lie Manis de Crosraguell cum molendino vocato molendinum Cenobii cum multuris sylua prato ac aliis suis pertinentiis

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Totas et integras prefatas sex marcatas terrarum de Eistir Dunheyn Quatuor marcatas terrarum de Mochremhill Nouem marcatas terrarum de Brownistoune sex marcatas terrarum de Westir Dunheyn sex marcatas terrarum de Auchnauchtis Quatuor marcatas terrarum de Balkennay quinquaginta solidatas terrarum de Cragoch Cairnistoune et Knokin cum carbonario earundem vocato carbonarium de Alhallowlie Marcatam terre de Knokbrek apud ecclesiam de Straitoune Quadraginta solidatas terrarum de M'Gowinstoune decim solidatas terrarum de Maltmannistoune antiqui extentus vnacum dicta piscaria introitus ac oris aque de Garvane ac aliis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque iacentes in regalitate nostra de Crosraguell balliuatu de Carrik infra vicecomitatum de Air dicto nobili et potenti domino Gilberto comiti de Cassillis et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legittime procreatis seu procreandis quibus deficientibus heredibus suis masculis quibuscunque de nobis et successoribus nostris abbatibus seu commendatariis dicti monasterii in feodifirma seu emphiteosi hereditate imperpetuum Per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas prout iacent in longitudine et latitudine domibus edificiis boscis planis moris marresiis viis semitis aquis stagnis riuolis lacubus pratis pascuis pasturis molendinis multuris et eorum sequelis aucupationibus venationibus piscationibus petariis turbariis carbonibus carbonariis cuniculis cunicularis columbis columbariis fabrilibus brasinis brueriis et genestis syluis nemoribus et virgultis lignis tignis lapicidiis lapide et calce cum curiis et earum exitibus herezeldis bludewetis et merchetis mulierum cum communi pastura libero introitu et exitu ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus proficuis asiamentis ac iustis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis tam subtus terra quam supra terram procul et prope ad predictas terras molendinis piscariis cum pertinentiis spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace sine aliquo impedimento reuocatione contradictione aut obstaculo aliquali Reddendo[1] inde annuatim dicti Gilbertus comes de Cassillis et heredes sui masculi prescripti nobis et successoribus nostris abbatibus seu commendatariis prefati monasterii nostri eorumve camerariis et factoribus pro dictis terris de Drumgarloche cum molendino earundem terris molendinariis astrictis multuris et sequelis centum et viginti quatuor bollas farine avenatice triginta sex bollas ordii

[1] These "reddendoes" should be carefully studied. They are an immensely valuable guide to the ancient customs and tenures of the west country.

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cum duabus duodinis et duobus caponibus Ac pro dictis octo marcatis terrarum de Balchristi quinquaginta sex bollas farine avenatice viginti duas bollas ordii et pro dictis terris de lie Manis de Crosraguell cum molendino de Crosraguell terris molendinariis astrictis multuris syluis pratis vinariis ac aliis suis pertinentiis prescriptis quinquaginta duas bollas farine avenatice et viginti bollis ordii et duodecim capones Ac pro dictis sex marcatis terrarum de Eistir Dunheyn viginti duas bollas farine duodecim bollas ordii ac duas bollas frumenti et duodecim capones Ac pro dictis quatuor marcatis terrarum de Mochremhill octaginta bollas avenarum vulgo lie hors-corne inter festum Natiuitatis Domini et purificationis annuatim beate Marie virginis vel pro qualibet bolla farine summam sex solidorum et octo denariorum monete et pro qualibet bolla ordii et frumenti inuicem computatis summam octo solidorum monete Et pro qualibet capone octo denarios ad voluntatem et arbitrium prefati Gilberti comitis de Cassillis et suorum heredum prescriptorum Ac etiam pro dictis novem marcatis terrarum de Brounistoune novem libras ac pro dictis sex marcatis terrarum de Westir Dunheyn sex libras Et pro dictis sex marcatis terrarum de Auchtnachtis sex libras Et pro prefatis quatuor marcatis terrarum de Balkennay quatuor libras Ac etiam pro prefatis quinquaginta solidatis terrarum de Cragoch cum carbonario eiusdem duodecim libras monete Et pro dicta marcata terre de Straitoune vocata Knokbrek tres libras sex solidos et octo denarios vnacum duodecim caponibus Et pro dictis decim solidatis terrarum de Maltmannistoune tres libras et quatuor capones Ac pro prefatis quadraginta solidatis terrarum de M'Gownistoune summam quatuor librarum et quatuor capones vel pro quolibet capone duodecim denarios ad duos anni terminos consuetos festa viz. Penthecostes et Sancti Martini in hieme per equales portiones Ac pro prefata piscaria oris et introitus aque de Garvane tres duodenas salmonum salsorum inter dicta festa natiuitatis Domini et purificationis beate Marie virginis tanquam integram firmam pro dictis terris ac earundem decimis solui solitis et consuetis Quia decimi a firmis nec firme a decimis nunquam seperabantur quoad terras firmas antedictas soluentes vt premissum est tanquam integras firmas pro dictis terris ex antiquo solui solitis et consuetis Necnon summam viginti solidorum monete in augmentationem nostri rentalis plusquam vnquam dicte terre nobis aut predecessoribus nostris persoluerunt aut dederunt ad duos anni terminos consuetos festa, viz. Penthecostes et Sancti Martini in hieme per equales portiones Necnon heredes prefati Gilberti

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comitis de Cassillis masculi prescripti duplicando dictam feudifirmam pecuniariam primo anno introitus cuiuslibet heredis ad prefatas terras molendinum cum carbonariis et piscariis antedictis primo anno introitus cuiuslibet heredis prout vsus est feudifirme tantum Pro omni alio onere exactione questione demanda seu seruitio seculari que de predictis terris firmas soluentibus habentibus decimas earundem in easdem inclusas tam pro decimis quam pro firmis ac pro aliis terris pecuniam soluentibus per quoscunque iuste exigi poterint quomodolibet vel requiri Et nos vero prefatus Allanus Stewart commendatarius de Crosraguell antedictus ac conventus eiusdem et successores nostri totas et integras prenominatas terras cum molendinis multuris ac prefata piscatione aque de Garvane ac aliis suis pertinentiis et sequelis quibuscunque cum carbonariis superius expressatis iacentes in regalitate nostra de Crosraguell balliuatu de Carrik infra vicecomitatum de Air dicto Gilberto comiti de Cassillis et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legittime procreatis seu procreandis quibus deficientibus heredibus suis masculis quibuscunque in omnibus et per omnia forma pariter et effectu vt premissum est contra omnes mortales warrantizabimus acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus Quocirca dilectis nostris Georgio Kennedy seruitori dicti comitis . . . . et eorum cuilibet balliuis nostris in hac parte specialiter constitutis salutem Vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim precipimus et firmiter mandamus quatenus visis presentibus indilate statum sasinam hereditariam pariterque et possessionem corporalem actualem et realem totarum et integrarum prefatarum decim libratarum terrarum de Drumgarloch cum molendino de Drumgarloch terris molendinariis astrictis multuris ac aliis suis pertinentiis ac totarum et integrarum prefatarum octo marcatarum terrarum de Balchristi Quatuor marcatarum terrarum dominicalium de Crosraguell cum molendino vacato molendinum Cenobii sex mercatarum terrarum de Eister Dunheyn ac quatuor marcatarum terrarum de Mochremhill Novem marcatarum terrarum de Brownistoune sex marcatarum terrarum de Westir Dunheyn sex marcatarum terrarum terrarum (*sic*) de Auchnauchtis quatuor marcatarum terrarum de Balkennaye Quinquaginta solidatarum terrarum de Cragoch cum carbonario de Halhallowlie Cairnistoune et Knokin marcate terre de Knokbrek apud ecclesiam de Straitoune Quadraginta solidatarum terrarum de M'Gownistoune Ac decim solidatarum terrarum de Maltmannistoune iacentium in regalitate de Crosraguell balliuatu de Carrik infra vicecomitatum de Air

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cum singulis earundem pertinentiis dicto Gilberto comiti de Cassillis et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legittime procreatis seu procreandis quibus deficientibus heredibus suis masculis quibuscunque vel suo certo actornato latori presentium per terre et lapidis fundi traditionem vt moris est iuxta secundum vim formam et effectum suprascripte carte nostre feudifirme quam inde habet iuste deliberetis et haberi faciatis et sine dilatione et hoc nullo modo omittatis Ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim nostram plenariam et irreuocabilem tenore presentium committimus potestatem In cuius rei testimonium presentibus manu nostra ac prefati nostri conventus subscriptis sigillum commune capituli dicti nostri monasterii est appensum apud dictum nostrum monasterium decimo quinto die mensis Novembris anno Domini millesimo quingentisimo septuagesimo tertio coram his testibus honorabilibus viris Thoma Kennedy de Bargany Georgio Corry de Kelwod Joanne Craufurd de Drumlarg Joanne Schaw de Grvmet[1] Magistro Jacobo Colvyle in Dalquhorndill et Willelmo Hiegait burgensi de Glasgw cum diuersis aliis, etc.

ALLANUS Commendatarius de Corsraguall.
Dompnus MICHAEL DEWAR manv propria.
Dompnus GILBERTUS KENNEDY manu propria.
Dompnus ADAMUS MAXWELL manu propria.
Dompnus JOHANNES BRYCE manu propria.

ABSTRACT.

Charter by Allan Stewart, Perpetual Commendator of the Monastery of Crosraguel and Convent thereof, of the Cluniac order and diocese of Glasgow, whereby, for great sums of money paid to them in this time of tribulation, and other reasons, they grant, lease, and in feu-farm let to Gilbert Earl of Cassillis, his heirs and assignees, heritably, the ten merk land of old extent of Drumgarloch, mill and mill lands thereof, eight merk land of Balchristine, four merk lands of the Mains of Crosraguel Mill, called the Abbey Mill of Crosraguel, mill lands, wood of Crosraguel, ward and abbey meadow, six merk lands of Easter Duneyne, four merk lands of Mochrumhill, nine merk lands of Bruntston, six merk lands of Wester Duneyne, six merk lands of Auchnachtis, four merk lands of Balkennay, fifty shilling land of Cragoth, Cairnis-

[1] Not named in the family histories; but evidently son of Quintin Shaw of Grimmet, who had a royal charter of Carsilloch in 1558 (v. Paterson's *Ayrshire*, p. 478).

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toune, and Knokin, with the coalheuch of Yellowlee, the merk land of Knokbrek at the kirk of Straiton, forty shilling land of M'Govinstoune, ten shilling land of Maltmanstone of old extent, with the fishing of the entry and mouth of the Water of Girvan, in the bailliary of Carrik, sheriffdom of Ayr and regality of Crosraguel: To be held by the said Gilbert Earl of Cassillis and the heirs-male of his body, begotten or to be begotten, whom failing, his heirs-male whomsoever, of the granter and his successors, abbots or commendators of the said monastery, in feu-farm and heritage for ever, for paying year by year for the lands of Drumgarloch 124 bolls oatmeal, 36 bolls bere, 2 dozen and 2 capons; for the eight merks of Balchristie 56 bolls of oatmeal, 22 bolls bere; for the Mains of Crosraguel with the mill, etc., 50 bolls oatmeal and 20 bolls bere and 12 capons; six merks of Easter Duneyne, 22 bolls meal, 12 bolls bere, and 2 bolls of wheat and 12 capons; four merk lands of Mochrumhill, 80 bolls horse-corn, between the feast of the Nativity and Purification of the Virgin Mary; or for every boll of meal 6s. 8d., for every boll of bere and wheat 8s., for every capon 8d., at the option of the said Gilbert Earl of Cassillis and his heirs; for the nine merk land of Brunston, £8; six merk lands of Wester Duneyne, £6; six merk lands of Auchtennaich, £6; four merk lands of Balkennay, £4; fifty shilling lands of Cragoth, with coalheuch, £12; for the merk land of Straiton, called Knokbrek, £3 : 6 : 8 and 12 capons; ten shilling land of Maltmanstone, £3 and 4 capons; forty shilling land of M'Gownistoune, £4 and 4 capons, or 12d. for every capon, at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas; for the fishing of the mouth of the Water of Girvan, three dozen salted salmon between the feast of the Nativity and Purification, as the whole ferme used and wont to be paid for the said lands, the teinds and fermes having never been separated; and the sum of 20s. in augmentation of rental; and doubling the feu-ferme at the entry of each heir. Contains a clause of warrandice and precept of sasine, and is sealed with the common seal of the chapter, and subscribed by the Commendator and Convent at the Monastery of Crosraguel, 15th November 1573. Signed by Allan, Commendator, and Michael Dewar, Gilbert Kennedy, Adam Maxwell, and John Bryce, brothers of the chapter.

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114. *Assedation by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel to the Earl of Cassillis of the Place of Crosraguel.*—[*15th November* 1573.][1]

We Allane Commendatour of Crosragwell be the tennour heirof grantis us to haif sett and in assedatioun lattin and be the tennour heirof settis and in assedatioun lattis to ane nobill and mychtie Lord Gilbert Erll of Cassillis Lord Kennedy, etc., his airis and subtennentis, ane or ma, all and haill oure mans, maner-place, orcheyardis and yardis of Crosragwell for all the dayis and termis of oure lyiftyme for the yeirlie payment of fowrtie schillingis money quhilk we grant us to have ressavit in foir maill and thairfoir exoneris the saidis Erll thairof for evir and we the said Allane sall warrand that we have nocht sett the saidis place yardis and fortelece to na utheris and that the samyn is fre of all maner of tak and rycht[2] that ony persoun can clame thairto befoir the dait heirof In witnes of the quhilkis we have subscrivit this present tak wyth our hand at Air the xv day of November in the yeir of God J^{m} v^{c} lx threttene yeiris befoir thir witnessis Corry of Kelwod and William Hiegatt burges of Glasgw.

ALLANE Cōmēdato^{r} of Corsraguall.

ABSTRACT.

Letter of Assedation by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel and Convent thereof to Gilbert Earl of Cassillis, of the mains, manor-place, yards, and orchards of the Abbey of Crosraguel, and that during the lifetime of the said abbot, for payment of the sum of forty shillings yearly. Dated 15th November 1573.

115. *Assignation by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel to the Earl of Cassillis.*—[*November* 1573.][3]

Be it kend till all men be thir present Lettres us Allane Commendatour of Crosragwell to have maid constitut and ordanit and be the tennour heirof makis constitutis and ordanis ane nobill and potent Lord Gilbert Erll of Cassillis Lord Kennedy, etc., oure verray lauchfull and ondouttit cessionar

[1] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 811.

[2] But it is questionable whether Thomas Kennedy of Bargany had not still a claim upon it, through the assignment of George Buchanan's pension to him.

[3] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 812.

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and assignay in and to all and quhatsumevir guidis or geir plenischeing movabill and onmovabill quhilkis wes spulzeit and takkin furtht of the abbay of Crosragwell be quhatsumevir persoun or personis in quhatsumevir tyme bygane gifand grantand and committand to the saidis Erll and his airis my verray full plane and fre powar to call and convene quhatsumevir personis spoulzearris of the guidis or geir furtht of the saidis Abbay befoir quhatsumevir Juge or Jugeis in his awne name and to libell thairupon in speciall and proceid to the sentence diffinitive at his awin instance siklyk and als frelie in all and be all thingis as we mycht have done befoir the makin of this our assignatioun quhilkis we bind and obleis to warrand ondisponit or assignit to ony utheris of befoir and als wyth powar to the saidis Erll to gif acquittance of the saidis guidis and upone his ressait thairof to fyne and aggre thairfoir at his plesour and apply the same to his awin use In witnes heirof we have subscrivit this our assignatioun wyth our handis at Air the . . . day of November in the yeir of God J^{m} v^{c} lx threttene yeiris befoir thir witnessis.

ALLANE Comēdato^{r} of Corsraguall.

ABSTRACT.

Assignation by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel to Gilbert Earl of Cassillis of all goods and gear spulziet and taken from the abbacy of Crosraguel, by whatsoever persons and at whatever time bygone. Dated . . November 1573.

116. *Precept of Clare Constat by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel to John Kennedy of Pennyglen of sundry Lands.*—[28*th March* 1574.][1]

Allanus permissione diuina commendatarius perpetuus monasterii Crucis Regalis ordinis Cluniacensis Glasguensis diocesis superior terrarum subscriptarum dilectis nostris Roberto Maxuell filio et heredi quondam Alexandri Maxuell et Duncano Kenedristoune et eorum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim balliuis nostris in hac parte specialiter constitutis salutem Quia nobis per autentica documenta clare constat quod quondam Dauid Kennedy de Pennyglen pater dilecti nostri Johannis Kennedy latoris presentium obiit vlimo vestitus et sasitus vt de feodo ad pacem et fidem supremi domini

[1] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 816.

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nostri Regis de totis et integris quadraginta solidatis terrarum antiqui extentus de Ester Auchinblane iacentibus infra parochiam de Kirkoswalde Ac etiam de viginti solidatis terrarum antiqui extentus de Deneyne iacentibus in dominio nostro Crucis Regalis comitatu de Carrik et infra vicecomitatum de Air necnon de totis et integris tres (*sic*) mercatis terrarum de Beltarsane antiqui extentus cum mansione domibus hortis et pomeriis earundem vnacum petia prati iacenti a tergo dicte mansionis de Beltarsane ex vna parte et terras de Dalchomie ex altera parte et pratum vocatum olim pratum Domine de Row extendenti ad tres acras prati vel ea circa ac de vna mercata terre de Knokronalde contigue iacenti prope terras de Tornbrok ex parte australi terras de Mochramehill et Enoch ex parte boreali lie Manys Crucis Regalis et prata eiusdem ex parte occidentali et terras de Drummorrane et Cultone ex orientali parte decem solidatas terrarum de Chalmeristoune decem solidatas terrarum de Lokstone octo solidatas et quatuor denariatas terrarum earundem per personas in antiquo infeofamento pro tempore occupatarum cum singulis earundem pertinentiis iacentium in parochia de Kirkoswalde et comitatu de Carrik infra vicecomitatum de Air et dominium Crucis Regalis Et quod dictus quondam Dauid obiit absque legitimis heredibus de corpore suo procreatis Et sic quod dictus Johannes suus filius naturalis ratione et conditione sui infeodamenti per nos sibi perprius confecti est legitimus et propinquior heres dicti quondam Dauidis de dictis terris cum pertinentiis Et quod dicte terre de nobis in feudifirme tenentur in capite prout in dicto infeodamenti earundem latius continetur Vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim firmiter precipimus et mandamus quatenus visis presentibus indilate statum sasinam hereditariam pariter et possessionem corporalem actualem et realem totarum et integrarum quadraginta solidatarum terrarum antiqui extentus de Ester Auchinblane et viginti solidatarum terrarum antiqui extentus de Deneyn necnon prefatarum trium mercatarum terrarum de Beltarsane antiqui extentus cum mansione domibus hortis et pomeriis earundem vnacum prefata petia prati iacenti a tergo dicte mansionis per limites prescriptos Ac dicte mercate terre de Knokronalde similiter per limites prescriptos, decem solidatarum terrarum de Lokstone, octo solidatarum terrarum et quatuor denariatarum terrarum earundem cum singulis suis pertinentiis prefato Johanni Kennedy vel suo certo actornato latori presentium secundum tenorem prefati antiqui infeodamenti earundem iuste haberi faciatis et deliberetis Et hoc nullo modo omittatis ad quod faciendum

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vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim nostram plenariam et irreuocabilem tenore presentium committimus potestatem Saluo iure cuiuslibet saluo etiam et reseruato cōuncta infeodatione saltem libero tenemento totarum et integrarum prefatarum quadraginta solidatarum terrarum antiqui extentus de Ester Auchinblane et viginti solidatarum terrarum antiqui extentus de Deneyne cum suis pertinentiis Katerine Kennedye relicte dicti quondam Dauidis pro toto tempore vite sue In cuius rei testimonium sigillum commune nostri capituli vnacum nostra subscriptione manuali presentibus est appensum Apud Edinburgum vigesimo octauo die mensis Marcii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo quarto coram his testibus Thoma Kennedy de Bargany et Johanne Cathcarte de Carletoune et Patricio Mure de Kloncard cum diuersis aliis.

ALLANUS Commendatarius de Corsraguall.

ABSTRACT.

Precept of Clare Constat by Allan, Perpetual Commendator of the Monastery of Crosraguel to John Kennedy, son natural of David Kennedy of Pennyglen, and heir by reason of the infeftment previously made to him by the abbot in the forty shilling land of old extent of Easter Auchinblane in the parish of Kirkoswald, the twenty shilling land of old extent of Deneyne in the lordship of Crosraguel, earldom of Carrick and shire of Ayr, the three merk land of Baltersan of old extent, with mansion and orchards, with a piece of meadow lying behind the said mansion on the one side, the lands of Dalchomie on the other side, and the meadow formerly called the Lady of Row's meadow, extending to three acres of meadow-land more or less, one merk land of Knokronalde, lying near the lands of Tornbrek on the south, the lands of Mochrumhill and Enoch on the north, the Mains of Crosraguel and meadow thereof on the west, and the lands of Drummorrane and Cultone on the east; the ten shilling land of Chalmerstoune, the ten shilling land of Lokstone, the eight shilling and four penny land of the same occupied by the persons in the old infeftment of the same, lying in the parish of Kirkoswald, earldom of Carrick, shire of Ayr, and lordship of Crosraguel, which were held of the abbot in chief; reserving to Katharine Kennedy, relict of the deceased David Kennedy, her conjoint fee at least and in frank tenement, of the forty shilling lands of Easter Auchinblane, and twenty shilling lands of Deneyne. Subscribed by the Commendator

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and sealed with the common seal of the chapter at Edinburgh, 28th March 1574, before Thomas Kennedy of Bargany and others.

117. *Renunciation by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel to John Kennedy of Baltersan.*—[1574.][1]

Be it kend till all men be thir present Lettres us Allane Commendatour of Crosragwell and convent thairof being chaptourlie gatherit fforsamekle as we wyth ane consent and assent for our utilitie and proffeit foirseine and considderit hes gevin grantit and disponit ane charter of few-ferme and heretage to umquhile David Kennedy of Pennyglen and to Kathereine Kennedy his spous and to the aris lauchfullie to be gottin of the said Davidis body quhilkis failzeing to Johne Kennedy sone natourale to the said David and his aris or assignayis quhatsumevir all and haile the foure mark land of Belterssane and Knokronnald the fourtie schilling land of Auchinblane the twentie schilling land of Dunevin the twa mark land and ane half of Lokistoune Chalmeristoune M'Caythristoune M'Stephanistoune and of auld occupiet be John Mure smyth as in the said chartir of the daite at Crosragwell the twenty fyve day of August the yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} threscoir nyne yeiris as all uthair provisionis in the said chartour[2] at mair lenth proporttis in the quhilk chartour it is contenit and specialie provydit this provisioune in Lateine as followis proviso in super et successores nostri abbates seu commendatarij et conventus dictj monasterij pro tempore habemus et habebunt potestatem ad emenda et abducenda ad usus dicti monasterij ligna tigna et arbores et alia necessaria de silvis et nemoribus super dictas terras crescentia et dictus David et sui suprascripti non faciant lie vod hag[3] sine licentia nostra et successorum nostrorum petia et obtenta et dictus David et sui supra nominati habebunt duntaxat ligna tigna et alia necessaria de dictis silvis ad suos proprios usus ac etiam dicti domini abbates seu commendatarii et conventus habebunt omnimodam potestatem lucrandi et abducendi petas et focalia necessaria ad eorum et dicti monasterii usus de superficie merorum

[1] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 826.

[2] The charter is in the Culzean charter chest. The woodhag, or yearly wood-cutting, was an important part of the Abbey property; and from the constant references to the wood we cannot doubt that there was much of it round the Abbey: even 110 years ago there was more than now (v. Clerk of Eldin's etching *ante*).

[3] An interesting example of the old custom of "wood-haging" (v. Jamieson's *Dictionary: hag*).

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et merresiorum dictarum terrarum Nevirtheles of the provisioune aboune wryttin we be the tennour heirof for us and our successouris with consent and assent of our said convent gevis and granttis to the said Johne Kennedy succeidand be provisioun of the said chartur grantit be us and gevin to David Kennedy of Pennyglen his fadder and now the said Johne resavit be us in the foirsaidis landis and his aris quhatsumevir lecience and full power in all tyme to cum to cut sel geif and dispone and wod hag at the pleasour of the said Johne his aris or assignayis quhatsumevir all and quhatsumevir wodis bankis growand or salhappin to grow ony tyme heirefter wythin the boundis of the landis abone wryttin or ony part thairof as is continit in our chartour of few-ferme foirsaid and in speciall wythin the foure mark land of Belterssane and Knokronald and als we the said Allane commendatour foirsaid wyth consent and assent of our said convent renuncis dischargis and annullis the effect and strenth of the provisioune continit in Lateine abone wryttin quhilk is contenit in the principall chartur of few-ferme grantit be us to the personis foirsaidis as is aboune wryttin siclyk and frelie as geif the samin provisioune had nocht beine contenit in the said chartur to the effect that the said Johne Kennedy[1] now of Belterssane nor his aris quhatsomevir sall incur na dangar nor schayth be us or our successouris ony maner of way for cutting selling geifing disponing and wod haging in all tyme to cum nochtwythstanding of the provisioune continit in the charter of few-ferme quhilk provisioune is aboune wryttin in to Lateine secluidand us and our successouris in all tyme cuming to call persew molest or trubill the said Johne or his foirsaidis for the cutting selling disponing or wod haging as is at mair lenth aboune wryttin nochtwithstanding of ony claus provisioune or condisioune continit in the said charter of few-ferme of the dait foirsaid als secluidand us and our said successouris fra ony persuit actioun or clame that may be persewit aganis the said Johne or his foirsaidis be us or our said successouris ony maner of way be the provisioune continit in Latein aboune wryttin and als of ony provisioun continit in the principall chartour as said is for us and our foirsaidis renuncis dischargis and anullis the effect and strenth thairof for evir as is aboun wryttin be this our obligatioun and lettre of lecience and renunciatioun subscryvit be us the said commendatour and convent wyth our handis and our commoun seile of our chaptour is heirto hungin at . . . the . . . day of . . .

[1] This John Kennedy also held the barony of Greenan, and had a dispute with the Ayr magistrates regarding the salmon-fishings in the Doon in 1591 (*Ayr Records*).

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the yeir of God a thousand fyve hunderith threscoir fourteine yeiris befoir thir witnes Thomas Kennedy of Bargany Johne Cathcart of Carletoun [1] Thomas Cathcart Allane Cathcart brithair to the said Johne and Robert Maxwell with uthairis diverss.

ALLANE cōmēdatoʳ of Crosraguall.
Dene MICHAELL DEWAR wᵗ my hand.
Deyne GILBERT KĒNEDY wᵗ my hand.
Deine JOᴺ BRYCE wᵗ my hand.

ABSTRACT.

Renunciation by Allan Abbot of Crosraguell to John Kennedy of Baltersan referring to his charter dated 25th August 1569, disponing to the late David Kennedy of Pennyglen, father of said John, and Katharine Kennedy his wife, and his heirs, the four merk land of Baltersan and Knockronald, and others, with the provision that the abbot and his successors have power to cut and lead away wood, etc., which provision is now annulled, and licence given to the said John Kennedy to cut, lead away, and sell wood and other fuel from the said lands. Dated . . . 1574.

118. *Assedation by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel to the Earl of Cassillis.*—[31*st August* 1575.][2]

Be it kend to all men be thir present Lettres us Allane Commendatour of Corsragwell with the express consent and assent of the convent of the samyn chaptirlie gadderit the utilitie and proffit of our said Abbay foirsene and considderit to haif set and in assedatioun lattin and be the tennour heirof settis and in assedatioun lettis to ane nobill and mychtie Lord Gilbert Erle of Cassillis Lord Kennedy, etc., his airis and assignayes all and haill the landis fructis rentis males fermes proffittis dewiteis mylnis multiris fyschingis teindis kirkis bayth personage and viccarage belangand and pertenand to our said Abbay with uther dewiteis and pertinentis perteining to the said Abbay allsweill nocht namit as namit far and neir ffor all the dayes yeiris and termes of nynetene yeiris nixt eftir the said Erlis entre

[1] The Cathcarts of Carleton were deeply embroiled in the feuds of Carrick. This Laird had been on the assize on the trial of John Fergusson of Kilkerran for attacking the Laird of Camlarg in 1564 (Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*).

[2] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 834.

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thairto quhilk salbe and begin at thes day and dait and fra thinefurth to induir ay and quhill the said nynetene yeiris be full and compleitlie outrun haldan and for to hald the said Gilbert Erle of Cassillis his airis and assignayes all and haill the landis roumes fructis possessionis males fermes proffittis dewiteis mylnis multiris fyschingis teindis of kirkis bayth personage and viccarage belanging and perteining to the said Abbay with all uther dewiteis and pertinentis belangand perteining thairto als weill nocht namit as namit of us the said Allane commendatour foirsaid and convent of the same and our successouris during the said space of nynetene yeiris nixt eftir his entre thairto in maner foirsaid as the saidis landis rowmes possessionis males fermes proffittis and dewiteis thairof mylnis multiris teindis of kirkis bayth personage and viccarage liand within the regalite of Corsragwell baillierie of Carrik and scherefdome of Air within quhatsumevir uther scheir or part within the realme lyis in lenth and breid be all rycht merchis ald and new devisit With powar to the said Erle to uptake craif and ressave the males fermes proffittis and dewiteis of the landis roumes and possessionis belangand the said Abbay fra quhatsumevir persoun or persounis indettit in payment thairof and to collect gather and inbring the teindis of the samyn and to mak locatioun thairof at his plesure with fre ische and entrie frelie quietlie weill and in peax but ony revocatioun impediment or agane calling quhatsumevir Payand thairfoir yeirlie the saidis Gilbert Erle of Cassillis his airis and assignayes and successouris to us the said commendatour and our successouris or our factouris or chalmerlanis the soume of sevin hundreth markis money usuall in the realme at twa usuall termes in the yeir Witsounday and Mertymes in winter be equall portionis allanirlie ffor all uther exactioun questioun demand persute or secular service as may be askit or requirit for the said Abbay in dewiteis and teindis and all maner of thingis pertening thairto allanirlie And we forsuith the saidis Allane commendatour foirsaid and our successouris and convent of the said Abbay faythfullie bindis and oblissis us all and haill this our tak and assedatioun of the said Abbay roumes landis fructis rentis teindis and emoliementis thairof abone specifiit in all and be all thingis as is abone writtin during the said space of nynetene yeiris and ay and quhill the same be full and togidder outrun aganis all deidelie sall defend lelelie and trewlie but fraude or gyle In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir present Lettres of tak and assedatioun subscrivit be us and our said convent in signne and takning of thair consent and expres assent our commoun sele off our said

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Abbay is heireto hungin at Mayboill the last day of August the yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} threscoir fyftene yeiris befoir thir witnessis

ALLANE Cōmēdato^{r} of Corsraguall.
Deyn MICHELL DEWAR w^{t} my hand.
Deyn JOHNE M'ZONG w^{t} my hand.
Deyn GILBERT KĒNEDY w^{t} my hand.
Deyne ADAM MAXWELL w^{t} my hand.
Deyne JOHNE BRYCE w^{t} my hand.

ABSTRACT.

Letter of Assedation by Allan Commendator of Crosraguel to Gilbert Earl of Cassillis, of the lands, mills, multures, fishings, and teinds[1] of the Abbacy of Crosraguel, for the space of nineteen years, for payment of 700 merks yearly. Dated at Maybole, 31st August 1575, and signed by the Abbot and Convent.

119. *Charter by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel to the Earl of Cassillis of sundry Lands in the Regality of the Abbey.*—[*December* 1575.][2]

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Allanus Stewart commendatarius perpetuus Monasterii Crucis Regalis ac eiusdem loci conventus ordinis Cluniacensis Glasguensis diocesis salutem in Domino sempiternam Cum ex vtriusque iuris sanctione ac serenissimorum regni Scotie principum statutis in reipublice ac regni commodum editis statutum extat terras prelatorum procerum baronum quam aliorum quorumcunque absque suorum rentalium diminutione ad feodifirmam seu emphiteosim locandas fore et quod inde plurima commoda coleno (*sic*) etiamque terrarum domino cum non minima regni policia inde preuinire (*sic*) prout agrorum sterilium meliorationes edificiorum columbariorum cunicularioruin viridariorum constructiones piscium in aquis recentibus nutrationes ac colonorum et tenentium in rebus mobilibus ditationes ac armorum pro regni defencione contra quoscunque invasores asportationes eo ducebar vt terras nostras subscriptas ad

[1] It would thus seem that the Abbot had no power to *grant* away the Abbacy pure and simple, comprising the Place, buildings, fishings, teinds, etc. He could only give a charter in feu-farm of the *lands belonging to the Abbey* (v. preceding charters).

[2] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 839.

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feodifirmam suadentibus maiorum institutis locaremus Noueritis igitur nos vnacum consensu et assensu ad hoc capitulariter congregati vtilitateque nostra ac nostri monasterii deligentibus tractatibus ac maturis deliberationibus prehabitis ac pro magnis pecuniarum summis nobis ac dicto nostro conventui hoc tempore tribulato persolutis per nobilem et potentem dominum Gilbertum comitem de Cassillis de quibus tenemus nos bene contentos et solutos Dedisse concessisse arrendasse locasse et ad feodifirmam seu emphiteosim hereditaream pro perpetuo demisisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse necnon dare concedere locare et ad feodifirmam seu emphiteosim hereditaream pro perpetuo demittere et hac presenti carta nostra confirmare prefato nobili et potenti domino Gilberto comiti de Cassillis domino Kennedy et domine Margarete Lioun[1] sue sponse eorumque alteri diutius viuenti in coniuncta infeodatione et heredibus masculis inter eosdem legittime procreatis seu procreandis quibus forte deficientibus heredibus masculis dicti Gilberti comitis de Cassillis quibuscunque hereditarie Totas et integras nostras decem libratas terrarum antiqui extentus de Drumgirloch cum molendino de Drumgirloch terris molendinariis astrictis multuris sequelis et aliis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque ac totas et integras nostras octo mercatas terrarum de Balchristi quatuor mercatas terrarum dominicalium vulgo lie manis de Corsraguell cum molendino vocato (*sic*) vocato molendinum cenobii vulgo lie Abbay mylne de Corsraguell cum terris molendinariis astrictis multuris et sequelis eiusdem cum sylua de Corsraguell vinario vulgo lie ward ac prato dicti cenobii vulgo lie Abbay Medo ac aliis suis pertinentiis. Totas et integras sex mercatas terrarum de Eistir Dunhene quatuor marcatas terrarum de Mochrumhill novem marcatas terrarum de Brounstoun sex marcatas terrarum de Westir Dunhene sex marcatas terrarum de Achnachtis quatuor marcatas terrarum de Balkynney quinquaginta solidatas terrarum de Cragoch Carnistoun et Knokin cum carbonario earundem vocato carbonarium de Halhallowlie marcatam terre de Knokbrek apud ecclesiam de Stratoun quadraginta solidatas terrarum de M'Gownstoun decem solidatas terrarum de Maltmanstoun antiqui extentus vnacum piscaria introitus acoris aque de Gervane iacentes in balliatu de Carrik infra vicecomitatum de Air regalitate nostra de Corsraguell Tenendas et habendas totas et integras

[1] The only daughter of John, ninth Lord Glammis. The contract of their marriage is dated 1566, and the lady's fortune was 10,000 marks Scots (Wood's *Peerage;* Paterson's *Ayrshire*, p. 337 ; and v. *Historie of the Kennedies*).

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prefatas decem libratas terrarum antiqui extentus de Drumgirloch cum molendino de Drumgirloch terris molendinariis astrictis multuris sequelis eiusdem cum sylua de Corsraguell vinario vulgo vocato lie ward ac aliis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque Ac totas et integras nostras octo marcatas terrarum de Balchrystyne quatuor marcatas terrarum dominicalium vulgo lie manis cum molendino vocato molendinum cenobii cum multuris sylua prato ac aliis suis pertinentiis Totas et integras prefatas sex marcatas terrarum de Eistir Dunhene quatuor marcatas terrarum de Mochrumhill novem marcatas terrarum de Brounstoun sex marcatas terrarum de Westir Dunhene sex marcatas de Auchnauchtis quatuor marcatas terrarum de Balkynney quinquaginta solidatas terrarum de Cragoch Carnestoun et Knokin cum carbonario earundem vocato carbonarium de Halhallowlie marcatam terre de Knokbrek apud ecclesiam de Stratoun quadraginta solidatas terrarum de M'Gownstoun decem solidatas terrarum de Maltmanstoun antiqui extentus vnacum dicta piscaria introitus et oris aque de Gervane ac aliis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque iacentes in regalitate nostra de Corsraguell balliatu de Carrik et infra vicecomitatum de Air prefatis nobili et potenti domino Gilberto comiti de Cassillis et domine Margarete Lyoun sue sponse eorumque alteri diutius viuenti in coniuncta infeodatione et eorum heredibus masculis prescriptis de nobis et successoribus nostris abbatibus seu commendatariis dicti monasterii in feodifirma seu emphiteosi hereditate imperpetuum Per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas prout iacent in longitudine et latitudine in bostis planis moris merresiis domibus edificiis viis semitis aquis stagnis riuolis lacubus pratis pascuis pasturis molendinis multuris et eorum sequelis aucupationibus venationibus piscationibus petariis turbariis carbonibus carbonariis cuniculis cunicularis columbis columbariis fabrilibus brasinis brueriis et genestis syluis nemoribus et virgultis lignis tignis lapicidiis lapide et calce cum curiis et earum exitibus herezeldis bludwetis et merchetis mulierum cum communi pastura libero introitu et exitu ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus proficuis asiamentis ac iustis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis tam subtus terra quam supra terram procul et prope ad predictas molendinis piscariis cum pertinentiis spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace sine aliquo impedimento reuocatione contradictione aut obstaculo aliquali Reddendo inde annuatim predicti Gilbertus comes de Cassillis et domina Margareta Lioun sua sponsa

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eorum alter diutius viuens et sui heredes masculi prescripti nobis et successoribus nostris abbatibus seu commendatariis prefati monasterii nostrisve eorum camerariis et factoribus pro dictis terris de Drumgirloch cum molendino earundem terris molendinariis astrictis multuris et sequelis centum et viginti quatuor bollas farine avenatice triginta sex bollas ordii cum duabus duodenis et duobus caponibus Ac pro dictis octo marcatis terrarum de Balchristyne quinquaginta sex bollas farine avenatice viginti duas bollas ordii et pro dictis terris de lie Manis de Corsraguell cum molendino de Corsraguell terris molendinariis astrictis multuris syluis pratis vinariis et aliis suis pertinentiis prescriptis quinquaginta duas bollas farine avenatice et viginti bollas ordii et duodecem capones ac pro dictis sex marcatis terrarum de Eistir Dunhene viginti duas bollas farine avenatice duodecem bollas ordii ac duas bollas frumenti et duodecem capones ac pro dictis quatuor marcatis terrarum de Mochrumhill octuaginta bollas avenarum vulgo lie hors corne inter festum Natiuitatis Domini et purificationis annuatim beate Marie virginis vel pro qualibet bolla farine summam sex solidorum et octo denariorum monete et pro qualibet bolla ordii et frumenti invicem computatis summam octo solidorum monete et pro quolibet capone octo denarios ad voluntatem et arbitrium prefatorum Gilberti comitis de Cassillis Margarete Lioun sue sponse suorum heredum prescriptorum ac etiam pro dictis novem marcatis terrarum de Brounstoun novem libras ac pro dictis sex marcatis terrarum de Westir Dunhene sex libras Et pro dictis sex marcatis terrarum de Auchnachtis sex libras Et pro prefatis quatuor marcatis terrarum de Balkynney quatuor libras ac etiam pro dictis quinquaginta solidatis terrarum de Cragoch cum carbonario eiusdem duodecem libras monete Et pro dicta marcata terre de Stratoun vocata Knokbrek tres libras sex solidos et octo denarios vnacum duodecem caponibus Et pro dictis decem solidatis terrarum de Maltmanstoun tres libras et quatuor capones ac pro prefatis quadraginta solidatis terrarum de M'Gownstoun summam quatuor librarum et quatuor capones vel pro quolibet capone duodecem denarios ad duos anni terminos consuetos, viz., Penthicostes et Sancti Martini in hieme ac pro prefata piscaria oris ac introitus aque de Gervane tres duodenas salmonum salsorum inter dicta festa Natiuitatas Domini et purificationis beate Marie virginis tanquam integram firmam pro dictis terris ac earundem decimis solui solitis et consuetis Quia decimi a firmis nec firmi (*sic*) a decimis nunquam seperabantur quod terras firmas antedictas soluendas vt premissum est tanquam integras firmas

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pro dictis terris ex antiquo solui solitis et consuetis (*sic*) necnon summam viginti solidorum monete in augmentationem nostri rentalis plusquam vnquam dicte terre nobis aut predecessoribus nostris persoluerunt aut dederunt ad duos anni terminos consuetos festa, viz., Penthicostes et Sancti Martini in hieme per equales portiones Necnon heredes prefati Gilberti comitis de Cassillis masculi prescripti duplicando dictam feodifirmam pecuniariam primo anno introitus cuiuslibet heredis ad prefatas terras molendinum cum carbonariis et piscariis antedictis prout vsus est feudifirme pro omni alio onere exactione questione demanda seu seruitio seculari que de predictis terris soluendis habentibus decimas earundem in eisdem inclusas tam pro decimis quam pro firmis ac pro aliis terris pecuniam soluentibus per quoscunque iuste exigi poterunt quomodolibet vel requiri Et nos vero prefatus Allanus Stewart commendatarius de Corsraguell antedictus et conventus eiusdem et successores nostri totas et integras prenominatas terras cum molendinis multuris et prefata piscatione aque de Gervane ac aliis suis pertinentiis et sequelis quibuscunque cum carbonariis superius expressatis iacentes vt supra prefatis Gilberto comiti de Cassillis domine Margarete Lioun eius sponse eorum alteri diutius viuenti in coniuncta infeodatione et eorum heredibus masculis suprascriptis in omnibus et per omnia forma pariter et effectu vt premissum est contra omnes mortales varantizabimus acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus Quo circa dilectis nostris Quintino Mure in Killikie . . . . . et eorum cuilibet balliuis nostris in hac parte specialiter constitutis Vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim precipimus firmiter mandamus quatenus visis presentibus indilate statum sasinam hereditariam pariterque possessionem corporalem actualem et realem totarum et integrarum prefatarum decem libratarum terrarum de Drumgirloch cum molendino de Drumgirloch terris molendinariis astrictis multuris et aliis suis pertinentiis ac totarum et integrarum prefatarum octo marcatarum terrarum de Balchristene quatuor marcatarum terrarum dominicalium de Corsraguell cum molendino vocato molendinum Cœnobii sex marcatarum terrarum de Eister Dunhene ac quatuor marcatarum terrarum de Mochrumhill novem marcatarum terrarum de Brounstoun sex marcatarum terrarum de Westir Dunhene sex marcatarum terrarum de Achnachtis quatuor marcatarum terrarum de Balkynnay quadraginta solidatarum terrarum de Cragoth cum carbonario de Halhallowlie Carnistoun et Knokin marcate terre de Knokbrek apud ecclesiam de Stratoun quadraginta solidatarum terrarum de M'Gownstoun

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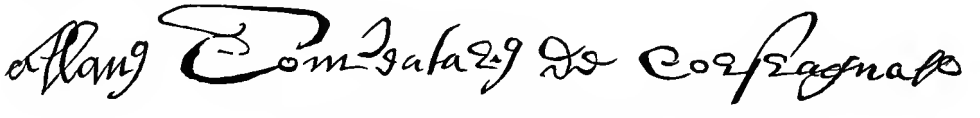
ac decem solidatarum terrarum de Maltmanstoun iacentium in regalitate de Corsraguell balliatu de Carrik et infra vicecomitatum de Air cum singulis earundem pertinentiis prefatis Gilberto comiti de Cassillis domine Margarete Lioun sue sponse eorumque alteri diutius viuenti in coniuncta infeodatione et heredibus eorum masculis prescriptis vel suis certis actornatis latoribus presentium per terre et lapidis fundi[1] terrarum de Balchristine traditionem vt moris est secundum formam et tenorem huius nostre presentis carte suprascripte quam inde habent iuste haberi faciatis et deliberetis prouiso quod vnica sasina capienda in terris de Balchristy erit tam sufficiens et valida vt si separatim et successive caperint in omnibus ceteris terris molendinis carbonariis et piscationibus cum qua dispensamus Et hoc nullo modo omittatis ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim nostram plenariam et irreuocabilem tenore presentium committimus potestatem In cuius rei testimonium presentibus manu nostra ac manibus prefati nostri conventus subscriptis sigillum communi capituli nostri dicti monasterii est appensum apud dictum nostrum monasterium septimo die mensis Decembris anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo quinto coram hiis testibus Quintino Mure in Killikie Thoma Nasmyth Joanne M'We et Alexandro Kessane notario publico ac seruis dicti comitis cum diuersis aliis.



Dompnus ADAMUS MAXWELL manv propria.
Dompnus GILBERTUS KENNEDY manu propria.
Dompnus MICHAELL DEWAR manu propria.
Dompnus JOHANNES MVRE Junior manu propria.
Dompnus JOHANNES BRYCE manu propria.

This charter selit in presens of the lordis of consale the tuentie-sevint day of Februar the zeir of God j^{m} v^{c} l^{xxv} zeiris of the saidis lordis command. RT. SCOTT.

Apud Edinburgh decimo quinto Februarij anno Domini j^{m} v^{c} septuagesimo quinto producta coram dominis commissariis. W. HEWATT.

[1] "The symbols of investiture always bore some reference to the subject" (Cosmo Innes).

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(*Dorso*)—

This charter selit in presens of the lordis of counsale the twenty-sevint day of Februar the zeir of God j^m v^c sevintie-five zeris.

GEORGIUS GIBSON scriba consilii ac notarius publicus.

ABSTRACT.

Charter by Allan Stewart, Perpetual Commendator of the Monastery of Crosraguel and Convent thereof of the Cluniac order, of the diocese of Glasgow, for great sums of money paid to them by Gilbert Earl of Cassillis in this time of tribulation and other considerations, to the said Gilbert Earl of Cassillis Lord Kennedy and Margaret Lyon his spouse, the longer liver of them in conjoint fee, and heirs of their bodies, whom failing the heirs-male of the said Gilbert whomsoever, of the ten merk lands of old extent of Drumgarloch, with mill, etc., eight merk lands of Balchristine, four merk lands of the Mains of Crosraguel, with abbey mill, etc., wood of Crosraguel, ward and abbey meadow; six merk lands of Easter Dunhene; four merk lands of Mochrumhill; nine merk lands of Brunston; six merk lands of Wester Duneyne; six merk lands of Auchinaicht; four merk lands of Balkynney; fifty shilling land of Cragoch, Carnistoun, and Knokin, with the coalheuch of Yellowlie; the merk land of Knokbrek at the Kirk of Straiton; forty shilling land of M'Gownstoun; ten shilling land of Maltmanstoun of old extent, with the fishing of the mouth of the Water of Girvan, in the bailliary of Carrick, sheriffdom of Ayr and regality of Crosraguel. To be held by the said Gilbert Earl of Cassillis and Margaret Lyon his spouse in conjoint fee, and their heirs-male aforesaid, of the granter and his successors, abbots or commendators of Crosraguel, in feu-farm and heritage, for payment of the feu-farm duties and augmentation of rental [as are enumerated in No. 809, *supra*]. Contains a clause of warrandice and precept of sasine, with a provision that a single sasine to be taken on the lands of Balchristine shall be sufficient for all the foresaid lands. Sealed with the common seal of the chapter at the monastery 7th December 1575,[1] and subscribed by Allan commendator, and Adam Maxwell, Gilbert Kennedy, Michael Dewar, and John Mure younger, brothers of the convent.

[1] This is the last mention in these papers of this fourth Earl of Cassillis. He died in December 1576.

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120. *Charter of Confirmation by James VI. of a Charter by Allan Abbot of Crosraguel.*—[18*th March* 1578.][1]

Jacobus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue clericis et laicis salutem Sciatis nos quandam cartam feudifirme locationis et donationis factam per Alanum commendatarium de Corsraguell et eiusdem loci conuentum dilecto nostro Dauidi Kennedie de Balserroch heredibus suis quibuscunque in dicta carta specificatis de totis et integris quadraginta sex solidatis et octo denariatis terrarum de Balsirrauch et Slabrachane et viginti solidatis terrarum de Litilltoun antiqui extentus cum omnibus suis pertinentiis iacentibus in parochia de Kirkoiswald infra regalitatem de Corsraguell balliatum de Carrik et vicecomitatum nostrum de Air Tenendis de prefatis commendatario et conuentu et eorum successoribus in feudifirma et hereditate de mandato nostro visam lectam inspectam et diligenter examinatam sanam integram non rasam non cancellatam nec aliqua sui parte suspectam ad plenum intellexisse sub hac forma Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Alanus permissione diuina Commendatarius [*et seq. ut supra*, No. 98]. Quamquidem cartam feudifirme locationem et donationem in eadem contentam in omnibus suis punctis et articulis conditionibus et modis ac circumstanciis suis quibuscunque in omnibus et per omnia forma pariter et effectu vt premissum est approbamus ratificamus ac pro nobis et nostris successoribus pro perpetuo confirmamus Saluis nobis et successoribus nostris iuribus et seruitiis prefatarum terrarum nobis ante hanc nostram confirmationem debitis et consuetis Insuper volumus et concedimus ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris decernimus et ordinamus quod hec presens nostra confirmatio tanti erit fortitudinis roboris et efficatie prefato Dauidi et suis heredibus predictis ac si eadem sub nostro magno sigillo ipsis in maiori forma ante sasinam per dictum Dauidem de prefatis terris susceptam data et concessa fuisset non obstante sasina earundem per ipsum ante eandem hanc nostram confirmationem alias captam circa quam et omnes alios defectus que desuper sequi poterint dispensamus per presentes In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre confirmationis magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus[2] Testibus predilectis nostris consanguineis et

[1] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 866.

[2] King James had this year accepted the government of the country, though only 12 years of age.

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consiliariis Joanne Atholie[1] comite domino de Balueny, etc., cancellario nostro Colino Argadie comite domino Campbell et Lorne, etc., Justiciario nostro generali Jacobo Comite Mortoun[2] domino de Dalkeyth, etc., magno regni nostri admiralto Reuerendissimo ac venerabili in Christo patribus Patricio Sanctiandree archiepiscopo Roberto commendatario monasterii nostri de Dunfermeling nostro secretario dilectis nostris familiaribus et consiliariis magistro Jacobo Makgill de Rankilour Nethir nostrorum rotulorum registri ac consilii clerico Lodouico Bellenden de Auchloun milite nostri Justiciarii clerico Alexandro Hay directore nostre cancellarie et magistro Thoma Buchannan de Ybert nostri secreti sigilli custode apud castrum nostrum de Striuiling decimo octauo die mensis Martii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo octauo et regni nostri anno duodecimo.

Abstract.

Charter of Confirmation by King James the Sixth, under the great seal, whereby he ratifies and confirms the charter [No. 98, *supra*] granted by Alan, Perpetual Commendator of the Monastery of Crosraguel. The confirmation is dated at the castle of Stirling 18th March 1578.

121. *Gilbert Kennedy, Monk of Crosraguel, censured by the General Assembly.*—[1587.][3]

Of Air.

Persons refusing to communicate, pretending frivole feeds. John Lockhart, burgess of Air, John Kennedy[4] of Brochloch in Carrick, and Gilbert Kennedy,[5] monk of Corceragwell, profained the sacraments, baptize children gotten in fornication and adulterie, and others, in privit houses and fields.

[1] The Earl of Athole died shortly after this, not without suspicion of poison.

[2] Morton was virtually still ruler of the kingdom.

[3] *Book of the Universall Kirk*, part ii. p. 722, 1578-1592.

[4] This John had a charter of the lands of Brockloch from James Commendator of Melrose in 1579.

[5] Gilbert had now grown old in the service of Crosraguel. He had been there with Abbot Quintin in 1560.

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122. *Contribution by Crosraguel to the Senators of the College of Justice.*—[1583-91.][1]

The sowme of the Contributione grantit be the haill Prelatis within this Realme, as efter folloues, to the Fyftene Ordinar Lordis of Sessioune zeirlie :

April 2, 1586.
Abbot of Croceragwell . . . . . 11 lib. 4 s.

1583.[2]
To Maister Thomas Bannatyne Croce Raguell . xl lib. iiij s.

1589-91.[3]
To Barnbairauch Corsragwell . . . . xl lib. iiij s.

123. *Capture of Lord Maxwell at Crosraguel.*—[1587.][4]

1587. In this zeir my Lord Maxwell begane in ane opin rebellione[5] for he tuik wp sudderttis and opressit the cuntrie as he pleissitt, quhairupone he com in the Kingis mislyking so far as that his Maiestie directit chargis to charge his houssis. And he thinking to gett support of the King of Spayne, and of utheris the Papistis lordis his confidderettis in Scotland, quha wes allidgit to haue resauitt the Spaynzeis gold, refuissitt to delyuer the hous of Lochmabene, bot furnissit the same with men and wictuell, quhairoff the King heffing intelligence, his Maiestie repairis to Dunfreiss with the haill airmie of all the cuntry be west Forthe, and layd ane seage to the said Castell. And efter certane dayis seidging the Lord of Maxwell being fled him selff to the sie, quhair being boune to the west seis is tane in ane bark be the toune off Air, quha had directit out ane schip to that effect. Bott zitt my Lord Maxwell him selff being deidlie seik fleis be ane small boitt to the land off Carrik, and is tane in Corsraigall be Sir William Stewartt brodder to the leatt Chanceller, quha brocht him to Air.

[1] *Miscellany* of the Bannatyne Club, ii. 52.
[2] *Ibid.* p. 58.
[3] *Ibid.* p. 61.
[4] Maitland Club, *Chronicle of the Kings of Scotland*, pp. 140-141.
[5] One of the many outbreaks in the Border country which followed the execution of Queen Mary in this year, 1587.

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124. *Idem.*—[1587.][1]

At this tyme [1587] his Majestie directed Sir William Steuart of Carstairis knycht to the burghe of Air, for apprehensioun of the said Lord Maxvell. Quho, hafing gottin ane schip theare with sex scoir hagbutteris or therby, and procured of his brother sone Andro Lord Ochiltrie fourtie gentlemen of guid carradge and faschioun, come with the said schip in sicht of the said lordis schip foranent Kircubrycht. Quhilk being perceavit be the said lord, he withdrew himselff, and past with ane and himselff in ane cokboit to Ilshay,[2] and on the back of that ile fand ane fischer boit, quhairin he come to the land foranent the abbay of Crosregall. This being perceavit be the said Sir William, he and his companie folowit, and comming to the said abbay plaice, the said lord could have na entres thearin, and sa past to ane hostlar house within the toun to his denner, thinkand that nane could folow him; and as he wes sittand at denner, it wes spokin to the guidwyfe that sex or sevin gentlemen wer brekand vp the yet and duris of the place, and the said lord hearing theirof escapit, and past to the wood, quhair the said Sir William, folowing him hardlie, tuik him in ane buse therof; and brocht to Drumleurik, he wes seik and ill at ease, for he had baithe the gulfe and bloodie fluxes, quhairof he wes thocht to die.

125. *Signature by James VI. and Gift of the Commendatorship of the Abbacy of Crosraguel to John Vaus, younger of Barnbarroch.*—[1587.][3]

Oure Souerane lord haifand consideratioun of the gude trew and thankfull service done to his maiestie be his weilbelovit and traist counsalour Sir Patrik Vaus of Barnbarrocht Knycht[4] ane of the senatouris of his hienes college of iustice nocht onlie in his actuall awaiting upoun his maiesties sessioun for administratioun of iustice bot als beand imployit uthirwyis in diveris his hienes uthiris necessare effairis within and without

[1] Moysie's *Memoirs*, 1577-1603, p. 68.

[2] *i.e.* Ailsa Craig.

[3] Muniments in the charter-chest of R. Vans Agnew, Esq., of Barnbarroch.

[4] For the life of this distinguished Scotchman see *Correspondence of Sir Patrick Waus*, by Mr. Vans Agnew. On 28th April of this year the King had given John Vaus his own marriage in return for his father's services in Denmark.

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this realme to the proffite of his maiestie and commowne weill of the samyn Ordinis ane charter to be maid undir the grite seill in dew forme to his lovitt Johne Vaus[1] eldest sone lauchfull to the said Sir Patrik makand constituand and ordinand him undoutit and irrevocabill Commendatare of the Abbacie of Croceragwell[2] liand within the diocie of Glasgw and gevand and disponand to him the Abbacie thairof for all the dais of his liftyme with all and sindrie kirkis teyndschaves uthiris teindis and quhatsumevir uther fruicties dewties and emolumentis thairof nocht comprehendit in the Act of Annexatioun[3] together with all and quhatsumevir digniteis privilegis and liberties perteyning thairto now vacand in oure Soverane Lordis handis and being at his Maiesties gift and dispositioun as undoutit patroun thairof throw deceis of vmquhile Allane last Commendatare and possessoure of the samyn To be haldin and to be had all and haill the said benefice and abbacie of Croceragwell with all fructis teindis and utheris abonespecifeit kirkis and to be possessit bruikit joisit and usit and sett in tak be the said Johne Vaus at his plesour in tymes cuming induring all the dais of his liftyme with full and speciall power to him to call and persew as accordis of the law for reductioun of quhatsumevir takis or uthir pretendit richtis sett or grantit of quhatsumevir kirkis teindis and utheris foresaidis of the said Abbacie be ony his predicessouris of befoir in diminutioun of the rentall or uthirwyis aganis the lawis actis and statutis maid thairupoun or for contravenyng and nocht fulfilling of ony conditioun or provisioun specifeit thairin or quhatsumevir uthir ressoun and caus quhairupoun the said reductioun may follow And in like maner with power to the said Johne Vaus to call and persew for the reductioun of the pretendit provisiones of quhatsumevir pensioneris haifand or pretendand to have pensioun or pensiones furth of the said Abbay grantit be his predicessouris of the saidis fructis thairof aganis the provisioun of the law and be quhatsumevir caus the provisiones and giftis of the saidis pensiones may be reduceabill And likwyis with power to the said Johne Vaus be himself his chalmerlanis baillies and utheris in his name to use and exerce all offices and jurisdictionis spirituall and temporall of the said Abbacie and to intromett with

[1] This John Vaus was afterwards appointed Master of the Household to the King (*Misc. Mait. Club*).

[2] Abbot Allan Stewart must have died since 6th September, as he signed a charter on that date (*Culzean Muniments*).

[3] The Act of Annexation of Church Property to the Crown was passed in this year (1587). Most of the *lands* of Crosraguel had, as we have seen, been already disponed to the Earl of Cassillis.

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uptak use and dispone all and sindrie teindis fructis rentis proffites and dewties foirsaidis pertenyng or that may pertene thairto alsweill of all termis bigane sen the said Allanes deceis as zeirlie in tyme cuming during the said Johnis liftyme and gif neid beis to poynd and distrenze call follow and persew thairfoir And forder to persew and defend in all actionis and caussis concernyng or that may concerne the said spirituall benefice of the said Abbacie directlie or indirectlie siclike and als frelie and lauchfullie in all respectis caissis and conditionis as gif he wer provydit to the said Abbacie and benefice thairof and had obtenit bullis thairupoun in the court of Rome as wes observit for the tyme but ony impediment clame questioun revocatioun or contradictione to be maid movit or persewit aganis him thairin be ony maner of way in tyme cuming nochtwithstanding ony actis of parliament lawis statutes or constitutionis cannone civile speciall or generall maid or to be maid quhilkis tendis or may be extendit in hurt and prejudice heirof except the act of annexatioun alanerlie Anent the quhilkis and all provisionis contenit or to be contenit thairin gif ony be that may be sua extendit except befoir exceptit oure said Soverane Lord dispensis and dischargis the same with all actioun and interes for his hienes and his successouris quhilkis he or thaj or ony uthiris in thair names had hes or may persew or object thairupoun cum pacto de non petendo seu prosequendo for now and evir And that the said lettre be foirder extendit in the best forme with all claussis neidfull And with command in the samin to all fewaris fermoraris rentalleris perrochineris tennentis occupearis and utheris quhatsumevir detbound and astrictit in payment of the saidis teindis and vtheris foirsaidis to reddilie answer and obey to the said Johne Vaus Abbot foirsaid of all and sindrie the saidis teindis fructis proventis emolumentis proffites and dewties abone specifeit pertenyng and belangand to the said benefice and abbacie alsweill of all zeiris bigane restand awand as in tyme cuming during the said space and to suffer him his chalmerlanis factouris and utheris in his name intromett thairwith use and dispone thairupoun but stop or impediment in tyme cuming during his liftyme and to desist and ceis fra all stopping and impediment making to him and thame in his name under all hiest pane charge and offence that the saidis tennentis and uthiris foirsaidis may committ and inrin aganis our said Soverane Lordis Maiestie in that pairt And als with command to the Lordis of Sessioun to gif and grant to the said Johne Vaus his factouris and servitouris lettres in all the foure formes and all uthir proces neidfull for causing him and thame be

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reddilie answerit and obeyit of all and sindrie fructis rentis teindis and emolumentis belangand to the said abbacie landis kirkis and places of the samyn of all zeiris and termis bigane and tocum during the space abone-writtin in dew and ampill forme as effeiris Subscryvit be our Soverane Lord at . . . the . . . day of . . . the zeir of God j^{m} v^{c} fourescoir sevin zeiris.

(Signed) JAMES R.

ABSTRACT.

Signature by King James VI., bearing the King having consideration of the good, true, and faithful service done by his well-beloved Counsellor Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, Senator of the College of Justice, not only in the administration of his office but also for divers services rendered to his Majesty both within and without the realm, ordains a charter to be made under the Great Seal, conferring the Commendatorship of the Abbacy of Crosraguel (now vacant through the decease of Allan last Abbot thereof) upon John Vaus, eldest son of the said Sir Patrick: with power to the said John Vaus to uptake and receive the rents, teinds, duties, and other emoluments of the said Abbacy, and to exercise all the privileges pertaining thereto, as freely and lawfully as if he had obtained bulls thereupon at the Court of Rome. Dated 1587.

126. *Letter from John Shearer, Messenger, to the Laird of Barnbarroch, regarding the Rents of the Abbacy of Crosraguel.*—[*2d March* 1589-90.][1]

. . . . Furthir as quhair your lordship writtis about the few maillis of Corsragall, your lordship hes ressavit all the maillis thairof except me lord of Cassillis few maillis of his landis, quhilkis payis to me lord ferme,[2] and of the tutoris[3] landis of Craigoth, gif the tutor payit nocht your lordship for the samen at his last being in Edinburgh, as he promissit to me that he suld pay your lordship for his awin landis of Craiggoth. Your lordship sall wit senne I ressavit your lordship's last writting I raid throw all my lord of Cassillis few landis of Corsragall, and chargit tham with payment, but I culd nocht tell tham quhat silver payment thai suld pay, nor yet thai culd

[1] *Correspondence of Sir Patrick Waus*, p. 450. [2] According to Nos. 110, 119, etc.
[3] Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean. For Craigoth, v. Index.

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nocht tell thame selffis quhat is contenit in my lordis few chartor for thai pay ferme. Thair ansuer was assur tham quhat few maillis my lord is addettit for the landis, and according to ilk ane of thair awin partis they suld mak payment of this last yeir, becaus the samen dewtie is in thair handis as yit, provydding your lordship send tham your acquittance, and tak in hand to warrand tham at me lordis handis, and the rest of the curatouris, and as to the zeir of befoir, your lordship man caus the tutor to pay the rest that he hes nocht payit, thairfoir your lordship man caus seik out the registar of the confermatiouns, and thair your lordship will get the confermatioun of me lordis few chartor, quhilk wes confermit and registrat the Lxxv yeir of God, sa far as I can speir, and thair caus draw out quhat ilk land of the landis of Drumgilloth, Balcrystene, Lyall, Denene, and the manis and mylne of Corsragall payis yeirlie of few maillis, with the augmentatioun, and send the samen to me, that I may directlie crave tham for the samen, with your lordships dischergis to the tennandis, and than your lordship sall owther haif payment with expedissioun, or thame all denuncit to the horne that will nocht pay wther wayis. I can nocht cherge bot generallie, quhilk will nocht be haddin lauchtfull execution, for Dene Gilbert[1] can nocht tell quhat is contenit in me lordis few chartor, sua your lordship man caus seik out the registar, and send the dracht of the dewtie to me. As to the place of Corsragall, the laird of Knokdoliane[2] hes nocht bene in this cuntrie sen afoir Mertymes, and sa sone as he delyveris the place the pur men that hes the yardis[3] will gif our thair yardis, and tak of your lordship of new agane. Leiffing all uther thingis to your lordships adverteisement, committis your lordship to God: from Air this secund of Merche 1589. Be your lordships at all power with service,

JOHNNE SCHERAR, messinger.

To the Rycht honorabill the Laird of Barnebarrache, delyver this in hande.

[1] *i.e.* Gilbert Kennedy, one of the few of the old convent still lingering on under the new *régime*.

[2] John Graham of Knockdolian, who appears to have been left in charge of the Abbey buildings.

[3] Possibly the old servants or retainers of the monastery, who would be pensioned off. They seem to have stayed longer at Crosraguel than at any other monastery, owing to the sympathy of the people. In the Grammar School charter at Lindores (*Lindores Abbey*, p. 31) the rights of the occupiers of the altars are reserved; and at Paisley many of the brotherhood were allowed to remain so long as they refrained from performing the offices of religion, and received pittances for their support (Buchanan's *Hist.*, p. 266; Lees' *Paisley*, p. 230).

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ABSTRACT.

Letter from John Shearer, messenger, to the Laird of Barnbarroch, assuring the Laird that he had received all the feu mails of Crosraguel, except the Earl of Casillis' feu mails, and the tutor's lands of Craigoth; advising him further that he had ridden through the earl's feu lands and charged them with payment, but that they were ignorant what they should pay according to the feu-charter; praying the Laird to seek out the confirmation of the feu-charter of the lands of Drumgarloch, etc., that he (Mr. Shearer) might charge them with payment. And regarding the Place of Crosraguel, that the Laird of Knockdolian had not been in the country since before Martinmas, but that on his return the poor men in possession of the yards would give over their yards and take a fresh lease from the Laird. Dated at Ayr 2d March 1589.

126A. *Letter from Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean to the Laird of Barnbarroch.*—[21*st April* 1590.][1]

. . . . I haif, according to the desyre of your letter, willit Johne Scherare to be heir in this toune upone Moninday nixt, quhair I meane he sall ather denunce the tenantis of Crosraguell to the horne,[2] or ellis thay sall furneis to him the sowme of ane hundreth poundis amangis thame: for thai wald do na thing at my requeist, as I wrait to yow befoir and I assure yow gif I had bene abill I suld have furneist the samen my self; bot in respect of my last being in Edinburgh, and furnesing of twa thousand merkis to Mr. Johne Scharpe, it hes put me in ane greit bessiness.

ABSTRACT.

Letter from Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean to the Laird of Barnbarroch, informing him that he has written to John Shearer to be at Maybole upon the following Monday, where he was to denounce the tenants of Crosraguel to the horn, unless they paid him the sum of £100 among them. Dated at Maybole 21st April 1590.

[1] *Correspondence of Sir Patrick Waus*, p. 456.

[2] The ancient remedy for non-payment of rent!

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127. *Ratificatioun to Andro Melvill of Garvok, Master of the Household, of a Yearly Pension from the Abbacy of Crosraguel.*—[*5th June* 1592.][1]

Our Soverane Lord efter his lauchfull and perfite aige of tuentie fyve yeiris compleit with avise of his Estatis in this present Parliament ratifies apprevis and confermis the lettres of gift[2] maid gevin and grantit be his Hienes with avise and consent of his trustie and weilbelovit counsellour Sir Johnne Maitland of Thirlestane Knicht chancellair[3] Thomas Master of Glammis thesaurair Sir Lues Bellenden of Auchnoule Knicht Justice Clerk Sir Robert Melvill of Murdocarny Knicht thesaurair depute and Mr. Robert Douglas provest of Lincluden collectour generall and thesaurair of the new augmentationis to his dalie servitour Andro Melvill of Garvok[4] his Majesties master household during all the dayis of his lyftyme off all and haill ane yeirlie pensioun of all and sindrie the few males and annuelrentis of the temporall lands of the abbacie of Corsraguell pertening to his Hienes be vertew of the act of annexatioun of temporall and kirk landis to the Croun extending yeirlie to the sowme of four hundreth markis monie of this realme saluo iusto calculo togidder with aucht chalderis aittis yeirlie to be uptakin furth of the thrid of the auld assumptioun[5] of the aittis off the bischropik of Sanctandrois at the termes of payment usit and wont in all and sindrie pointis articles and claussis thairof decerning and ordaning that the said gift is nocht nor sall nocht be comprehendit in ony his bypast revocationis or to cum bot speciallie exceptit and reservit furth of the same.

Abstract.

Ratification to Andrew Melville of Garvok, Master of his Majesty's Household, for all the days of his life, of a yearly pension to be uptaken

[1] *Acta Parliamentorum Jacobi VI.*, vol. iii. p. 602, 116.

[2] The original gift is not preserved, but must have been dated since 1589.

[3] He had held the office since 1589, before which he had been Secretary of State.

[4] Andrew Melville had been Master of the Household to Queen Mary of Scots, and had accompanied her to the scaffold. He was an old and valued servant to the Court (Tytler's *History; Mort de la Reyne d'Ecosse*, 637).

[5] *i.e.* The assumption of 1561, when the thirds were surrendered to the Crown, in contradistinction to the Annexation of 1587.

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from the temporal lands of the Abbacy of Crosraguel, pertaining to his Majesty by virtue of the Act of Annexation, extending to the sum of 400 marks, together with 8 chalders of oats to be uptaken from the third of the old assumption of the Bishopric of St. Andrews. Dated 5th June 1592.

128. *Agreement between Sir Patrick Vaus and the Earl of Cassillis regarding the Crop and Year* 1593.—[28*th and* 30*th November* 1592.][1]

Be it kend till all men be thir present Lettres Me Sir Patrik Vaus of Barnebarroch knycht as yconimus and coadjutor to Johnne Vaus[2] commendatar of Corsragwell my sone and als takand the burdene upon me for the said Johnne that nochtwithstanding off the contract maid betwix ane nobill and potent Lord Johnne Erle of Cassillis and his curatouris for thair entres on the ane part and my said sone and me on the uthir part annent the spiritualitie of the abbacy of Corsragwell and taikis maid and subscryvit be us thairupon quhairin is specifeit that the entrie to the takis of the said benefice is and wes at Beltan last bypast Nochtheles I oblis me takand the burdene upon me as said is that we sall seik na proffeit nor yeirlie dewty for the said tak befoir the crope in anno fourscoir threttene bot onlie twa hundreth merkis money and sik payment for the monkis[3] for the fourscoir twelf yeiris as I presentlie am in use to get lykas the said Erle is oblist to pay for the crope of the fourscoir threttene yeiris the sowme of fyve hundreth merkis at Lukismes in the yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} fourscoir fourtene yeiris and swa furth yeirlie thaireftir conforme to the said contract with the haill releif of the commendatar thairin contenit in all pointis be thir presentis subscryvit with our handis at Edinburgh and Sanctandrois the xxviij and last dayis of November the yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} fourscoir twelf yeiris befoir thir witnessis Gilbert Ros William Stevin Maister William Scot and Gilbert Kennedy servitouris to the said Erle. BARNBARRACH.

ABSTRACT.

Agreement between Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, knight, as iconymus and coadjutor to John Vaus, Abbot of Crosraguel, his son, and John Earl

[1] *Culzean Muniments*, No. 1019.

[2] He succeeded his father in 1597.

[3] A most striking instance of the fact that in certain country places the monks lived on at the monasteries even at this late date.

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of Cassillis, concerning the spirituality of the abbacy of Crosraguel, whereby the former is to take no more duty for the crop and year 1593 than 200 merks. Dated 28th and 30th November 1592.

129. *Contribution to the Lords of Session out of the Prelacies, etc.*—[*Circa* 1596.][1]

The Contribution to the Lords of Session out of the Prelacies, etc.
Corsraguell . . . . . vi lib. iiij s.
P. 45.
The compt of the taxation of £100,000 made to the King in 1597.
Corsragwell . . . . . iij lib. ij s vi d.

130. *Ratificatioun and Exceptioun in favoris of Andro Melvill.*—[16*th December* 1597.][2]

Our Soverane Lord and Estaitis of this present Parliament ratefeis and apprivis the gift of pensioun grantit be his Hienes furthe of the few mailes and annuelrentis of the temporall landis of the abbacie of Corsragvell and als aucht chalder aittis yeirlie to be uptakin furthe of the thrid of the auld assumptioun of the aittis of the bishoprik of Sanctandrois at the termes of payment of the samin usit and wonnt of the dait the tent day of September j^{m} v^{c} fourscoir aucht yeiris with all claussis contenit thairintill and exceptis and reservis the saidis pensionis furthe of the act of Februar or ony utheris actis of Parliament that in ony wayis may concerne the Kingis propertie or thridis of benefices or may appear preiudiciall to the foirsaid gift of pensioun of the dait abonewrittin and speciallie exceptis the samin pensioun from the act of Parliament maid in this present Parliament anent the ratificatioun of the act of Februar.

ABSTRACT.

Ratification by King James VI. to Andrew Melville of Garvok of his annual pension from the Abbacy of Crosraguel, and excepting the same from the Act of February or any other Act which may appear prejudicial to the said pension. Dated 16th December 1597.

[1] *MSS. Adv. Lib.* 31 . 3 . 16 . p. 38.
[2] *Acta Parliamentorum Jacobi VI.*, vol. iv. p. 156, 72.

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131. *Letter from James VI. to Sir John Vaus, requesting him to demit the House and Place of Crosraguel in favour of Prince Henry.*—[21*st February* 1602.][1]

To our Richt traist freind the Lard of Barnbarroch.

Richt traist freind we great yow hertlie wele. In respect we intend to caus build and repair the hous and place of Corsragwell to the use of our dearest sone the Prince to quhome the same is maist proper for his residence quhen he salhappin to resorte in thai pairtes.[2] We have heirwith send to you a dimissioun of the sam place and monasterie in favour of our said dearest sone to be subscrivit be you and returne bak agane with the bearar. Quhairunto we will effectuusly requeist you to yeild and it sall nawayes be prejudiciall to you in the possessioun of the rentis and dewties of that benefice [3] and that we sall requyte your guidwill in a greater mater as your occasioun sall present sua persuading our selff of your conformitie heirto and ye will mereit our speciall thankis and do us aeceptabill plesour. We commit you to God from Halyruidhous this xxi of Februar 1602.

ABSTRACT.

Letter from King James VI. to Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch, bearing the king, intending to repair the Place of Crosraguel for the use of his dearest son, for whom it is most proper as a residence, sends a demission of the same place and monastery in favour of his said son, to be signed and returned by the bearer; assuring him that such demission will not affect

[1] *Miscellany* of the Maitland Club, vol. i. part 2, p. 282, No. 25.

[2] There is no evidence that the "place" was ever restored, or that the Prince ever resorted thither.

[3] From this we would think that Sir John Vaus continued to be Commendator till his death in 1642; but we see that in 1617 the Abbacy was annexed to the Bishopric of Dumblane, and that Mr. Peter Hewatt was Commendator. Sir John must, I think, have surrendered his title to the Abbacy before then.

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his title to the rents, etc., of the benefice. Dated at Holyrood 21st February 1602.

132. *Anent the Erectioun of the Kirk of Ballintrae.*—[28*th June* 1617.][1]

Our Soverane Lord and Estaittis of this present Parliament haveing consideratioun that of lang tyme bygane and almaist evir sen the reformatione of religioun the paroche kirk of Innertig [2] in Carrik hes bene altogidder ruinous and decayed sua that now thair is scairse a monument to be sene quhair the samen wes foundit and that of late the Laird off Barganie upoun ane verie religious and gryit zeale and affectioun upoun his lairge and sumpteous chairgis and expenssis hes caused builde and edifie ane kirk within the toun of Ballintrae now erected in ane burgh of baronie lyand maist ewest and contigue to the said parochin callit Kirkcudbright Innertig quhairunto the parochoneris thairoff and the tennentis induellaris upone the ten pund land of Ardstincher also pertening heretablie to the said laird of Barganye hes resoirted and repaired thir dyvers yeiris bygane for heiring of the worde and use of the sacramentis lyik as thair is ane manse and gleibe voluntarlie designed to the minister serveing the cure at the said kirk of Ballintrae out of the said laird of Barganyis awin proper landis and heretage without anye constraynt quhairoff the said minister is in actuall and present possessioun lyik as he hes bene thir sindrie yeiris bygane. Thairfore oure soverane Lord and Estaittis foirsaidis ratefies and apprevis the dedicatioun and erectioun of the said kirk of Ballintrae and of the manse and gleibe thairoff foirsaid and statutes and ordanis the samen to be the onlie paroche kirk of the said parochin of Kirkcudbright Innertig and of the ten pund land of Ardstincher quhairunto the haill parochoneris and inhabitantis thairoff sall repair in tyme cuming for heiring of the worde and use of the sacramentis but prejudice alwayis to the abbote of Croceraguell and his successoures and all utheris haveand enteres of thair rightis and tytillis of the teindis of the said parochin of Innertig of the said ten pund land of Ardstincher quhairunto this present Act sall mak no dirogatioun.

[1] *Acta Parliamentorum Jacobi VI.*, vol. iv. p. 555, 33.

[2] Or Ballantrae (see note on No. 112). The new church had been built by the young Laird of Bargany and Ardstynchar, Thomas Kennedy, the last of the family. There is a beautiful monument in the aisle of this church to the memory of his father Gilbert Kennedy, who was killed in a conflict at Maybole in 1601 (*Historie of the Kennedies; Historical Account of the Family;* Paterson's *Ayrshire, passim*).

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ABSTRACT.

Act of Parliament bearing that the parish church of Invertig having been ever since the Reformation ruinous and decayed, and the Laird of Bargany having at his own expense erected a new church within the town of Ballantrae, close to the parish of Kirkcudbright Invertig, where the inhabitants have for several years assembled for divine worship, and the manse and glebe being designed out of the Laird's own lands; therefore the present Act ratifies the erection of the said church, and ordains it to be the only parish church of the said parish of Kirkcudbright Invertig. Dated 28th June 1617.

133. *Annexatioun of Croceraguell and Monymusk to the Bischoprick of Dumblane.*—[28*th June* 1617.][1]

Our Soverane Lord haveing consideratioun of the meanes of the estate of the biscoprik of Dumblane[2] and perfyitlie understanding the rentis thairof to be of so small valew that thai ar altogidder unable in anye measure to furneis the necesseris to the privat familie of ane bischope mekleles to beir his chairgis in Parliament and Counsellis and utheris ecclesiasticall conventiounes quhilk by vertew of his calling he must of all necessitie undergo And seing the onlie help and succoure thairoff properlie appertenis to his Majestie who of his wonted clemencie hes restoired the estate of the bischoprickes to thair former integritie[3] and helpit sick utheris of thame as wer meanlie provydit thairfore his Majestie with advyse and consent of the estattis of this Parliament and of ane reverend father in God Jhonne archebischope of Sanctandros Adame bischope of Dumblane and pryour of Monymusk and Mr Petir Hewatt abbote of Croceraguell[4] being carefull to

[1] *Acta Parliamentorum Jacobi VI.*, vol. iv. p. 553, 30.

[2] The Bishop was also appointed Dean of the Chapel Royal in this year.

[3] In most of the cases where the Abbey property was not erected into a barony and granted to a distinguished noble, it was annexed to a Bishopric.

[4] The Gift of the Abbacy to Peter Hewatt is not preserved. Father Hay, who is generally accurate, writes thus of him: "Mr. Peter Hewatt was one of the ministers of Edinburgh preferred to the Abbacy of Crosraguel in 1616. He sat in Parliament in 1617 as Abbot, King James present. He was a man fit for making troubles. He had some difficulty with Bishop Spottiswood anent a Petition he designed to present to his Majesty and the Estates."

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help the estate of the said bischoprik of Dumblane hes unite annexit and incorporat in and to the said bischoprik of Dumblane and patrimonie thairoff all and haill the abbacye of Croceraguell as likwayis all and haill the pryorie of Monymusk alsweill temporalitie as spiritualitie of the saidis benefices with all landis kirkis teyndis teyndschevis fischeingis annuelrentis proffittes commodities or uther casualities quhatsumever alsweill not exprest as expressit pertening or belanging or quhilk ony tyme bygane pertenit or belangit to the said abbacye or pryorie or onie of thame in ony maner of way And to this effect his Majestie with advyse and consent foirsaid hes dissolvit and be the tennour of thir presentis dissolvis from his Hienes Croun all and haill the temporalitye off the said abbacye of Croceraguell and pryorie of Monymusk with all annuelrentis casualities and proffittis following the said temporalitie and annexit to his Hienes Croun be vertew of the act of annexatioune of the kirklandis to the Croun and be the tennoure heiroff retreittis rescindis cassis abrogatis and annullis the foirsaid act of annexatioun of the temporalitie of benefices to the Croun maid in the yeir of God J^{m} v^{c} fourscore sevin yeiris in sua far as the samen may in ony wayes be extendit to the temporalitie of the said abbacye of Croceraguell and pryorie of Monymusk[1] or ony pairt thairoff or ony uther actis of Parliament maid to that effect with all that hes followit or may follow thairupoun. As likwayis his Majestie with advyse foirsaid hes supprest and be the tennour of this present act suppressis the dignitie and tytill of the said abbacie off Croceraguell and pryorie of Monymusk sua that the samen sall remayne extinct for evir and declairis and ordanis the saidis benefices of Croceraguell and Monymusk alsweill spiritualitie as temporalitie thairoff haill fructis rentis teyndis teynd scheves fischeingis utheris proffittes emolumentis and casualities quhatsumevir to be unit annexat and incorporat in and to the said bischoprik of Dumblane and to be ane proper pairt of the patrimonye and leving thairof as gif the samen had bene mortified to the said bischoprik at the first foundatioun thairoff and farder His Majestie with advyse foirsaid declairis decernis and ordanis that the said Adame now present bischope of Dumblane be the strenthe and force of this present act sall have als gude and sufficient right title and enteres to the haill fructis rentis proffittis casualities and utheris emolumentis quhatsumevir pertening to the saidis benefices now unit and incorporat to the said

[1] Monymusk Priory was in Aberdeenshire, founded by Malcolm Canmore in 1080, and valued at £400 at the Reformation (*Monasticon*, 109; *Book of Assumptions; MSS. Adv. Lib.*)

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bischoprik be the tennour of this act as gif the samen had bene ane proper pairt of the patrimonye thairoff at the tyme of his provisioun to the said bischoprik of Dumblane sua that the samen sall be peciablie bruikit and joisit be the said reverend father and his successoures bischopes of Dumblane for now and evir the said reverend father alwayis and his successouris bischopis of Dumblane interteneing the ministrie serveing the Cure at the kirkis of the saidis benefices upoun the reddiest of the fructis off the samen kirkis according to the ordiner assignationes made or ressonablie to be maid thairanent Reservand alwayis the lyverentis of the present titularis of the saidis benefices And als reservand to the Earle of Cassillis and to all utheris haveand rightis to the landis and teyndis of the abbacie of Croceraguell all thair lawful rightis and takis of landis and teyndis belangand thairto lawfullie maid and sett to thame at ony tyme bigane And siclyik reservand to the laird of Monymusk[1] the superioritie of the manse of Monymusk now haldin be him of our soverane Lord to the effect he his airis and successoures may hald the same of his Hienes in all tyme cuming and to pay to the bischop of Dumblane and his successoures the few dewties contenit in his few infeftment of the said manse of Monymusk notwithstanding that he haldis the samen landis of his Hienes The quhilk payment of the said few deutie yeirlie in tyme cuming to the said bischop off Dumblane and his successoures salbe als sufficient ane exoneratioune to the said laird of Monymusk his airis and successouris as gif he and his foirsaidis had payit the same to our soverane Lord And siclyik reservand to all uther persounes quha hes acquyrit fewis takis or uther tytle quhatsumevir of the said pryorie of Monymusk at ony tyme bygane all thair lawful rightis lawfullie maid and sett to thame at ony tyme bygane of the landis and teyndis of the said pryorie of Monymusk And als reservand to the ministeris at the kirkis of the saidis abbacie of Croceraguell and pryorie of Monymusk present and to cum thair rightis and stependis notwithstanding this act And last reservand to Mr Petir Hewatt present abbote of Croceraguell his awin lyverent thairoff with the haill rentis honouris immunities priviledges and dignities belanging to the said abbacye to be bruikit be him during his lyiftyme conforme to his provisione.

[1] Duncan Forbes of Monymusk, the founder of the family of Forbes of Monymusk, Baronet.

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ABSTRACT.

Act of Parliament whereby the King, considering that the emoluments of the Bishopric of Dumblane are so small that they cannot furnish a Bishop with the necessaries of life, much less pay his expenses in Parliament, etc., with the advice and consent of John Archbishop of St. Andrews, Adam Bishop of Dumblane and Prior of Monymusk, and Mr. Peter Hewat, Commendator of Crosraguel, has annexed to the said Bishopric of Dumblane the whole benefice of the Abbacy of Crosraguel and the Priory of Monymusk both temporality and spirituality, with all lands, kirks, teinds, teind sheaves, and other emoluments; further he dissolves from the Crown the said benefices, to which they were annexed by the Act of Annexation, and by the tenor of the present Act suppresses all their dignity and title for ever. Reserving, however, the liferents to the present titulars of the benefices, and reserving to the Earl of Cassillis and others all their lawful rights by tack or otherwise, and to the ministers at the kirks of the said benefices their rights and stipends; and lastly, reserving to Mr. Peter Hewat, present Abbot of Crosraguel, his own liferent, with all the rents and other privileges belonging to the Abbacy, to be enjoyed by him during his life. Dated 28th June 1617.

133A. *The Rental due from Crosraguel to the Commendator of Paisley Abbey.*—[*3d May* 1621.][1]

Annuum redditum 40 solidorum de terris de Adametoun; annuum redditum 8 solidorum de terris de Corsbie; annuum redditum 20 solidorum sterlinae monetae de terris de Auchinlek, infra balliatum de Kylestewart; annuum redditum 6 librarum 13 solidorum 4 denariorum[2] de monasterio de Corsragwell ac terris ejusdem, infra balliatum de Carrik.

134. *Act in favoures of the Bishope of Dumblane.*—[*28th June* 1633.][3]

Our soverane Lord with advyse of the Estates of this present Parliament hes ratifiet and approvine and be thir presents ratifies and approves

[1] *Inquisit. Retornat. Abbreviatio*, vol. i. No. 201.

[2] Equivalent to 10 marks of silver, the payment fixed by the *Scriptum de Corsragmol* in 1244, and which had never been forgotten.

[3] *Acta Parliamentorum Caroli I.*, vol. v. p. 72, 65.

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the gift and mortificatioun maid be his Majesties umquhile darrest father King James of most worthy memorie under his great seale off the abbacie of Dundrennane with all lands baronies mylnes wodes fishings kirks teinds fruits and rents perteining thairto als weill temporalitie as spiritualitie thairof to the deanerie of his Majesties chapell royall of Stirling in maner specifiet and sett downe in the said gift of mortificatioun as the samyne of the dait at Theobalds the saxteine day of July the yeir of God J^{m} vj^{c} tuentie ane yeiris at mair length proports thairefter ratifiet in Parliament haldin at Edinburgh the fourt day of August the yeir of God J^{m} vj^{c} tuentie ane yeirs and als hes ratifiet and approvin and be thir presents ratifies and approves the act of Parliament maid lykwayes be his Majesties said umquhile darrest father with advyse of his Estates annexand to the bishoprick of Dumblane and patrimonie thairof all and haill the abbacie of Croceregual as lykwayes the pryorie of Monymusk alsweill temporalitie as spiritualitie of the samyne benefices with all lands kirks teinds teindsheaves fishings annuelrents proffeitts commodities and uthers casualities quhatsumevir alsweill not exprest as exprest perteining or belonging or quhilk any tyme bygane pertenit or belongit to the said abbacie or pryorie or any of thame in any maner of way in maner lykwayes sett downe in the said act of Parliament as the samyne act of Parliament of the dait the tuentie aucht day of June the yeir of God J^{m} vj^{c} sevinteine yeirs siclyk at mair lenth proports in the haill heads articles clausses conditiones and circumstances quhatsumevir specifiet and contenit in the said mortificatioun and ratificatioun thairof in Parliament and act of Parliament respective abonewrittine maid anent the unioun and annexatioun of the said abbacie of Dundrennane to the said chappell royall and of the said abbacie of Croceregual and pryorie of Monymusk to the said bishoprick of Dumblane as is abone rehearsit with all that hes followit or may follow thairupon And his Majestie and Estates forsaids be thir presents declairs decernes and ordaines that this present ratificatioun and generalitie thairof sall be als valide effectuall and sufficient as if the said modificatioun and acts of Parliament respective abonewrittine wer at lenth word be word insert heirine Anent the quhilk generalitie thairof and all uther objectiones or imperfectiones quhilk may be opponit or alledgit againes the samyne his Majestie and Estates foresaids hes dispensit and dispenssis be thir presents And farder his Majestie and Estates forsaids be thir presents declairs the unioun and mortificatioun of the said abbacie of Dundrennane to the said chappell royall and the unioun and annexatioun of the said

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abbacie of Crocereguall and pryorie of Monymusk to the said bishoprick of Dumblane to be nawayes of the natur and qualitie of such thinges quhilks ar contenit in his Majesties revocatioun and that the samyne benefices sua unitt and annexit as said is spiritualitie nor temporalitie thairof nor gifts of mortificatioun and unioun and annexatioun of the same falles nawayes within the compas of any of his Majesties revocationes nor within the act maid in this present Parliament anent his Majesties revocatioun nor yitt within the actes lykwayes maid in this present Parliament anent the superiorities of kirklands lykas his Majestie and Estats forsaids in sa far as it may appear that the samen may fall within the compas of his Majesties revocationes and actes of Parliament maid thairanent and anent the superiorities of the saids kirklands hes exceptit and be thir presents excepts the samyne furth thairof.

ABSTRACT.

Act of Parliament ratifying the preceding one, No. 133, and also an Act dated 16th July 1521, annexing the Abbacy of Dundrennan to the Chapel Royal of Stirling.

135. *Ratificatione in favoures of Mr. Peeter Hewatt, Commendator of Crosraguel.*—[17*th November* 1641.][1]

Our Soverane Lord with consent of the Estates of Parliament considering the great losses hurt and prejudices susteent be Maister Peeter Hewart somtyme ane of the ordinarie ministeres at Edinburghe by the violence of the tyme in depryveing him of his ministree at Edinburghe and of the meanes and mentinance for susteineing of himselfe and his famelie and that contenewallie since the yeere of God J^{m} vj^{c} and sevinteene yeeres be the space of tuentie four yeere or thereabout and that now he is become so aged and infirme that he is not able to serve ordinarlie and actuallie the care of any kirke whereby (he) his famelie and childrene may be menteyned or provisione mad for the bettir helpe of his said childrene and that his Majestie in consideracone thairof being gratiouslie pleased and disposed to extend his royall compassione to the said Maister Peeter and conceiveing that the fittest and reddiest way to refound and repair him in pairt of his saidis

[1] *Acta Parliamentorum Caroli I.*, vol. v. p. 476, 229.

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losses and therby to provyde some helpe for his childrene (without any sensible prejudice to his Majestie) would be to continue him and them in the possessione of the fruites and rentes of Croceraguell presentlie bruikit and possest be them quhairwith he wes formerlie provydit hes thereupon granted to the said Maister Peeter his aires and assigneyes ane signatour for ane take and assidacione to them of all and haill the fruites rentes and otheres dueties whatsomevir belonging of old or of laite to the said benefice of Croceraguell and presentlie bruikit be the said Mr. Peter furth of whatsomevir landis or teyndis belonging thereto togidder with the maner place hous biggingis yairdis pairtes pendicles and all ther pertinentes lyand within the bailliarie of Carrike and shereffdome of Air and that for all the dayes yeeres and termes of the said Maister Peter his lyftyme and eftir his decease for the space of nynteene yeeres nixt and immediatlie thaireftir for the yeerlie payment of the soume of fyve merkis Scotes as in the said signatour daited at Halyradhous the tuentie sevint day of October at mair lenth is conteaned Therefore his Majestie with consent of the Estates of Parliament hes ratified approvine and confirmed and be the tennour heerof ratifies approves and confirmes the foirsaid take and assidatione in the haill heedis tennouris and contentes and circumstances whatsomevir mentioned and set doune thairintill efter the forme and tennour therof and findis and declaires that the said take shall be ane valeid and sufficient tytle and right to the said Maister Peeter and his foirsaidis for bruiking of the fruites and rentes of Corsraguell during the space foirsaid therein conteyned conforme to the tennour thereof And farder our said Soverane Lord with consent foirsaid repealis rescindis and retreates all former actes statutes constitutiones and otheres deidis whatsomevir if ony be quhilks may derogate in any sorte to this present ratificatione of the take above writtin.

Abstract.

Act of Parliament, whereby, in consideration of the great losses sustained by Mr. Peter Hewatt,[1] formerly an ordinary minister in Edinburgh, by the violence of the time in depriving him of his ministrie and of the means of sustenance for himself and his family since 1617, and seeing that now he has become so old and infirm that he cannot serve the care of any kirk,

[1] In Sprott's *Liturgus of the Reign of James VI.* this Mr. Hewatt is noticed; and it appears that he was imprisoned, and afterwards died in Edinburgh.

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therefore the king has granted to Mr. Peter an assedation of the whole benefice of Crosraguel, with the manor-place, yards, etc., for all the days of his life, and for nineteen years after his decease, for the yearly payment of five marks Scots, by a signature dated at Holyrood the 27th October last; and therefore his Majesty, with the consent of the present Parliament, ratifies the aforesaid assedation. Dated 17th November 1641.

136. *Retour relating to the Regality of Crosraguel.*—[*8th February* 1656.][1]

No. 483. 8 Feb. 1656. Johne Kennedy of Culzeone, heir of Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzeane knight his father, in the four merk land of Beltersone and Knokronald, with the meadows callit Hoill Meadow and the Lady Rowes Meadow; the forty shilling land of Glenlowie alias Glenlowight, within the regalitie of Corsragwell and erldome of Carrik; the forty shilling land of the kirk maynes of Greinond, with the lands and yle of Cunyngpark; the forty shilling land of Balbog and Mackrillipstoune; the merk land of Mylntoune of Greinand; the forty shilling land of Mackcleristoune; the forty shilling land of Over and Nether Burtouns and two merk land of Staneballerock and Kylstoune, extending to ane ten pund land of Greinand, with fishings and boates on the Water of Doone, erected into the barony of Greinand, within the said erldome of Carrik: —O. E. £10. N. E. £50. The four merk land of the Abacie of Corseragwell, with the abbay mylne of Corsragwell; the ward and meadow of the said monastery callit Abbay Meadow, with the teyndsheaves and other teynds, lying within the regalitie and erldome forsaid:—O. E. £2. 13s. 4d. N. E. £13. 6s. 8d. xxii. 162.

[1] *Inquisit. Retornat. Abbreviatio*, vol. i.

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REMARKS ON THE EXISTING BUILDINGS

AT

CROSRAGUEL ABBEY

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REMARKS ON THE EXISTING BUILDINGS AT CROSRAGUEL ABBEY.

LIKE only too many of our old Scottish Religious Houses, the glory of Crosraguel Abbey is of the past. The roofless walls and grass-grown fragments alone remain, to tell of what it has been; and those who might have told us all, sleep in silence beneath its shade. Fortunately, however, from the ruins still remaining, one may hope to recover an almost complete plan of a mediæval monastic building; small and unpretentious it may be, but as perfect and entire as that of any other now existing in Scotland.

Previous to the "Writ of Crosragmol" delivered by William, Bishop of Glasgow, in July 1244,[1] there existed near to the present building "a certain oratory"[2] built by the Abbot of Paisley, and which had been served by the monks of that Abbey "for many years" prior to 1244. Of this oratory no trace now remains. Most probably it was destroyed or allowed to fall into decay after the completion of the new building.

The Religious House thus founded at Crosraguel, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was of the order of Paisley—Cluniac—a branch of the great Benedictine order,[3] which "never ceased to give employment to those members of its body who could add the charms of art, luxury, or magnificence to their structures." These were adorned in the most profuse and elaborate manner, and are richer in this respect than those of any other order. Its centre was the famous Abbey of Cluny, in Burgundy; and being subject to the rule of a French Monastery, it is only to be expected that much of its architecture would be largely imbued with French feeling and spirit. This influence is apparent at Crosraguel, noticeably in the apsidal

[1] Vol. i. p. 3. [2] Vol. i. p. 9. [3] Introduction, p. lxv.

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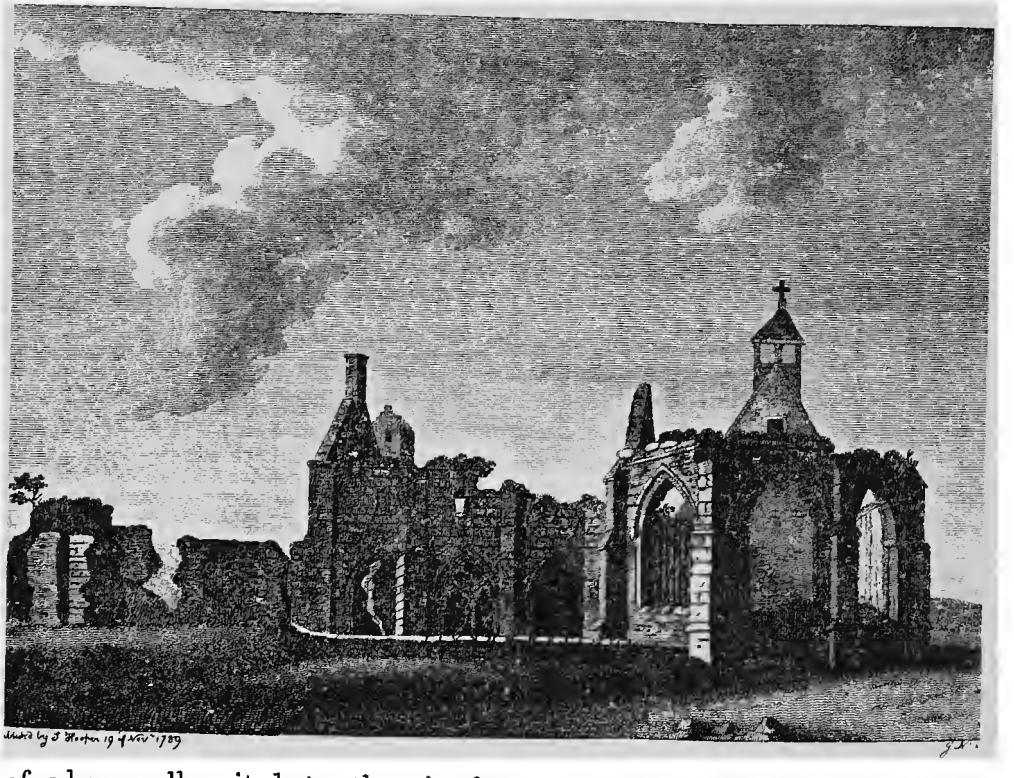
termination of the choir,[1] a distinctly Continental feature and one rare in Scotland, as distinguished from the square end more peculiar to this country.

In describing the existing remains, a few seeming inconsistencies may occur, arising in most part from the indefinite character of the architecture, and the absence of any certain record of the various periods, at which it may have been built, added to, or restored. Taken as a whole, the architecture is unique and curious; while the mouldings and workmanship with few exceptions are comparatively rude. The Abbey has, however, sturdily withstood the natural ravages of time; and if it lacks great architectural beauty or elegance, it shows a sensibly and carefully studied arrangement



of plan, well suited to the simple requirements of a small monastic establishment.

A reference to Plates I. II. and III. will show the position and plan of the Abbey; and before entering into a detailed description of the various

[1] Rounded apses are found at Leuchars, Dalmeny, and St. Margaret's Chapel, Edinburgh Castle; while those at Stirling, Seton, Linlithgow, and Crosraguel are polygonal, and of a later date.

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drawings, a glance at these plates, together with a brief outline of the general appearance and surroundings of the building, may enable us better to understand the history of its ruin.

The Abbey is situated in a quiet hollow, about two miles south of Maybole, on the present Girvan road. It lies about forty yards from the wayside, divided from it only by the old and now disused graveyard. Seen from the road, few or no trees break the monotony of the scene, and the near view of the cold sunless north front presents an appearance at once misleading and disappointing, and the wonder seems to be that any building, more especially an abbey, should ever have been placed in such a situation. This first impression, however, is unfair to the Abbey; for the old highway formerly skirted the rising ground to the north; and seen from this road, as one breasted the crest of the hill above, from a point of view much more advantageous than the present, the prospect must have been charming. Let any one, desirous to realise what the old place was in a bygone day, rise to this point, and imagine for himself the Abbey, with its many roofs and gables, nestling peacefully in the hollow at the bottom of the hill, surrounded by its strong boundary walls, its wood and sparkling streamlet, its mill, its orchards and gardens, its grain lands and pasture lands, and beyond, the vast stretches of moor and forest joining hands with the purple hills, far away past the end of the broad valley and the dark rugged hill of Killdoon.

> "Anon from the belfry
> Softly the Angelus sounded, and over the roofs
> Columns of pale blue smoke, like clouds of incense ascending."

Crosraguel has had its scenes of storm as well as sunshine; for although all positive written record of destruction has perished, excepting that beginning of the end in the days of John Knox,[1] we have the negative statement, from the original documents now published, that at sundry times it has been "repaired" and restored after having suffered from the "savage fury of its enemies."[2] These experiences, and the troublous times in which it lived, doubtless in part account for its strong towers of defence; for Crosraguel takes rank with St. Andrews, Aberbrothic, and many others, as one of the fortified abbeys of Scotland. Here the sword and Bible seem strangely familiar, and church and tower go hand in hand.

[1] Vol. i. p. 126. [2] Vol. i. p. 46.

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Probably the only portion of the original Abbey now remaining above ground is part of the ruined west gable of the nave, more immediately round its rude and now built-up door, the two fragments of buttresses at

its north-west corner, and a small corresponding portion of the south wall. It is just possible that this entire wall, as far as the belfry gable,[1] may belong to this early period; but of this one cannot be certain, and the balance of facts strongly inclines towards a later date—the period of the rebuilding of the present north wall of the nave.[2]

Underground, where this north wall of the nave is built, are the foundations of the original nave wall, showing returns for buttresses, with a continuous double-splayed base, and boldly moulded roll above.[3] This base course is carried round the north transept, the foundations of which are almost entire, and of which the west wall, at least, has been apparently without buttresses. Deep down on the south side of the nave are the foundations of the east wall of another transept, corresponding in length and position with that on the north.

[1] Plate X. [2] Plate IV. [3] *Ibid.*

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Thus we have for the original Abbey an aisleless nave over 120 feet long, by 24 feet 6 inches wide; transepts of the same width, and about 30 feet long; and a choir, the length and eastern termination of which we can now only guess.

It is at first somewhat difficult, from the uncertain character of the architecture and building, to say when the north and south walls of the present nave were rebuilt. It is very probable, as in the case of other Scotch Abbeys, that Crosraguel suffered during the Wars of Independence; one Henry de Percy having commanded a portion of the English army at Crosraguel and Turnberry in 1306 and 1307.[1] It is during this period that the north and south walls of the original nave may have been destroyed, and serious damage done to the Abbey generally. In 1324 and twice in 1328 King Robert the First gifted certain lands to the Abbot and monks of Crosraguel;[2] and in 1329, a year after the independence of Scotland had been acknowledged by the English parliament, the Abbot received the King's penny for the repair of his Monastery.[3] The architecture of the present north wall[4] is of about this date. It is also more than likely that the south wall, being the inner one, may have been rebuilt at this time with the material of the earlier building—hence its more irregular masonry. The long chamber forming the west side of the cloister court is built against this wall,—not bonded into it—but the walling is very similar in character, and may be of the same or a slightly later date. About this time may also have been erected part of the present Abbot's tower; probably too, the range of vaulted cellars on the south side of the infirmary court, and above which would be the Abbot's hall, connected with the tower, and raised a few steps above the level of its first floor.

Wallcot,[5] writing of Crosraguel, says, "In the beginning of the fifteenth century the choir was rebuilt and the north wing of the transept wholly removed, whilst the south arm was converted into a square chapter-house with a central pillar and a library over it." This conjecture is for the most part probably correct. The excavations prove the existence of the earlier north and south transepts, while the position of the three fragmentary shafts and bases, in what is now the wall of the present sacristy[6] and little stair lobby adjoining,[7] confirm the statement as to the chapter-house. The only difference being, that the entire thickness of this wall carrying these

[1] Vol. i. pp. 13-14. [2] Vol. i. pp. 14-18. [3] Vol. i. p. 19. [4] Plate IV.
[5] *Scoti-Monasticon.* [6] Plates XV. XVI. [7] *Ibid.*

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shafts and bases is of earlier date than the rest of the choir; and that, although the latter agrees in architecture with this wall, it has been modelled from it, and not built with it. This theory, then, would make the chapter-house[1] mentioned by Wallcot earlier than the choir, which may have been, and probably was, built very early in the fifteenth century; but, judging from the architecture alone, it has all the appearance of being late fourteenth century work, and goes far, I think, to prove that this portion, at least of the choir wall,[2] which also formed the north wall of the old chapter-house, is of earlier date than the rest of the choir, and that the latter was modelled from its lines. The architecture of this wall is undoubtedly late fourteenth century, even allowing for the fact that architectural features took some time to reach, and to be incorporated in the work of, outlying districts such as Crosraguel.

In 1404 a special altar was built by King Robert the Third,[3] where one mass was to be said daily for the soul of the King and certain others, and in return for which he granted and confirmed lands to the Abbey. From this gift the cost of the new choir may have been in part defrayed. The platform of this altar was found during the excavations, and I have no hesitation in saying it was built with, or immediately after, the completion of the new choir.

Whatever earlier buildings may have previously existed round the east and south sides of the cloister court, have been entirely destroyed; and their site is now occupied by the present sacristy and chapter-house[4] of Abbot Colin in 1487.[5] At this time the Abbey appears to have been in difficulties; and Abbot Colin while rebuilding the cloister portion, and probably repairing the church, seems to have been compelled to reduce its dimensions. That this was the case, is apparent from the fact, that the belfry gable,[6] which is a distinct insertion, entirely divides the nave from the choir, so far at least as the purposes of ritual or religious ceremony are concerned. Until this time the church had been most likely open from end to end; but proving too large for the revenue or service of the Abbey, it was reduced to the limits of the choir only: the nave being still, however, roofed over, and forming possibly a large outer vestibule to the choir. It was also used as a place of burial, and was called Saint Mary's, or the "Virgin's Aisle."[7]

[1] Plates XV. XVI. [2] Plate IV. [3] Vol. i. p. 37.
[4] Plates XV. XVI. [5] Vol. i. p. 46. [6] Plate X. [7] Vol. i. p. 91.

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In 1505 a somewhat curious state of things must have existed. At this time the Abbey precincts seem to have been in part occupied by others than the monks belonging to the Abbey, and an action was brought against them

by Abbot David and decided in his favour, because the dwellings complained of "the said hous, smedy, orchard, and yarde ar within the yettis and umgang and wallis of the said Abbay."[1]

The next mention of the Abbey buildings is in the will of Egidia Blair, dated 1530, in which she bequeathed her "soul to God Almighty and the blessed Virgin Mary," and her "body to be buried in the monastery of Crosraguel, in the blessed Virgin's Aisle."[2] The slab-stone of this tomb was found during the excavations, in a very perfect condition.

Father Hay[3] quotes Dempster's notice of one Gilbert Macbrayar, who brought many materials "together for the adornment of his monastery, and died in 1547, and was buried in Crosraguel, which he had decorated with most splendid buildings." The "splendid buildings" referred to are most probably the refectory and other buildings on the south side of the cloister

[1] Vol. i. p. 62. [2] Vol. i. pp. 91 *seq.* [3] *Scotia Sacra* (MSS. in Adv. Lib. p. 277).

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court, and the present chambers above the sacristy and chapter-house;[1] all of which are of a very late date; also perhaps the abbot's new tower, or more correctly the gate tower and guest chambers, and the various domestic buildings on its west and south sides, including the dovecot. These are the last buildings erected in connection with the Abbey, but it is not likely that they were all the work of this one man.

At the Reformation, Crosraguel suffered in common with the other Abbeys of Scotland, though in a much less degree; for while Paisley, and in Ayrshire Kilwinning and Failford, were entirely destroyed, Crosraguel, by the influence of the Earl of Cassillis, was only partially ruined, and continued to be inhabited by the monks till a late date. Four years afterwards, at the induction of Allan Stewart as commendator,[2] mention is made of "the entrance to the church," "the stall or principal seat of the Lord Abbot," and "the chapter-house, hall, tower, or fortalice thereof;" all of which must at this time have been in fair preservation.

Abbot Allan does not appear to have done anything to restore the Abbey buildings, though several times afterwards he leased certain of the Abbey lands in return for money to be "spent in reparation of the monastery."[3] In 1570 mention is made, as then existing, of the "principal tower of the place of Crosraguel";[4] and again in 1573 of the "Mains of Crosraguel[5] with the mill,"[6] the "mans, maner-place, orcheyardis, and yardis," "and fortelece;"[7] also, in December 1575, a charter was subscribed at the monastery[8] by the "commendator" and four of the "brothers." Shortly afterwards the Abbey seems to have almost entirely passed away from the possession of the Abbot and monks, and to have become the dwelling-place of poor people, who doubtless found comfortable shelter in its well-built cells and chambers.[9] The monks, however, seem to have lingered on; for so late as in 1592 we find they were still living in the Abbey.[10]

In 1602 King James VI. thought of rebuilding and repairing the house and place of Crosraguel, for the use of "our dearest sone the Prince," but his intention was never realised.[11]

Slezer's view of Crosraguel in 1693, which is here reproduced, is the first pictorial record of the Abbey we have, except the boss on the chapter-house ceiling, which shows the apsidal end of a choir, and is apparently a

[1] Plates XV. XVI. [2] Vol. i. pp. 146-9. [3] Introduction, p. xlvi.
[4] Vol. ii. p. 9. [5] Vol. ii. p. 36. [6] *Ibid.* [7] *Ibid.*
[8] Vol. ii. p. 55. [9] Vol. ii. p. 65. [10] Vol. ii. p. 67. [11] Vol. ii. p. 69.

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rude representation of the Abbey. At this date the buildings are shown roofless, but the gables and walls seem to be almost entire. This is also the case in Clerk's beautiful little etching,[1] drawn in 1762. Grose gives three plates in 1791,[2] when the Abbey was in a much more ruinous condition.

Crosraguel seems to have shared the fate common to abbeys, and to have served as a quarry for the neighbouring farmers, till about fifty years ago, when the ruins were thoroughly examined and made secure. Many portions of the falling masonry were then supported and built up, and part of the Abbey pointed with lime mixed with soot. Since then it has been well cared for by the Kilkerran family, and a few years ago the dangerous portions were again repaired.

JAMES A. MORRIS.

South Hampstead, London, N.W., 1886.

[1] See Frontispiece to Vol. i.

[2] V. *supra*, pp. 82-87.

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PLATE I.

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PLATE I.

THIS drawing is enlarged from the Ordnance Survey of 1859, and is intended to show the immediate surroundings of the Abbey. It indicates the relative positions of the former and present highway roads, the general line of the boundary wall (so far, at least, as these are shown in old prints and drawings), the Abbey mill, stream, and fish ponds. The old road has been out of use for over eighty years, and is now overgrown with grass, and in parts under cultivation. In Slezer's view, in 1693, the boundary walls are shown enclosing a considerable extent of ground, and, with the entrance gateway, were then strong and in good preservation. They continued to be so till at least 1762, when Clerk made his picturesque little etching, in which, however, the walls are shown as being much higher, and even strongly fortified, the gateway itself being protected by two strong towers. That the boundary walls were strong and high is confirmed by two pencil sketches, shown to me only a few weeks ago, by the late Mr. James Fergusson, and made by him in 1814 or 1816, in one of which part of the east boundary wall is shown to have been over 10 feet high. The Abbey mill appears to have been situated without the boundary walls, and its wheel gable was standing in the beginning of the present century. Grose shows it in his view from the north, lying to the west of the Abbey, and its site was pointed out to me by the old tenant of the Abbey mills, who remembered it well when a boy; also at its side a large circular fish pond, bordered by a fringe of willow bushes. Another fish pond lay to the east of the Abbey, near the present broken ground, and was filled with clear water; it had an island or mound in the centre.[1] The positions of these two ponds are shown in this Plate. The stream, now very small, and, since the opening of another channel to the Abbey mills, of little importance, formerly flowed past the Abbey, somewhat to the south of its present course. Clerk shows it passing clear of the Abbey walls; while in Slezer's view it is not shown at all, and is presumably hidden by the rising ground in his foreground. The present bank of earth, reaching to the south wall of the Abbot's tower, covers part of the old channel of the stream, as well as the only existing portion of the boundary wall, which here springs from the south of the tower.

[1] See Introduction, p. lx. The existence of these ponds was unknown to the Editor at the time of going to press.

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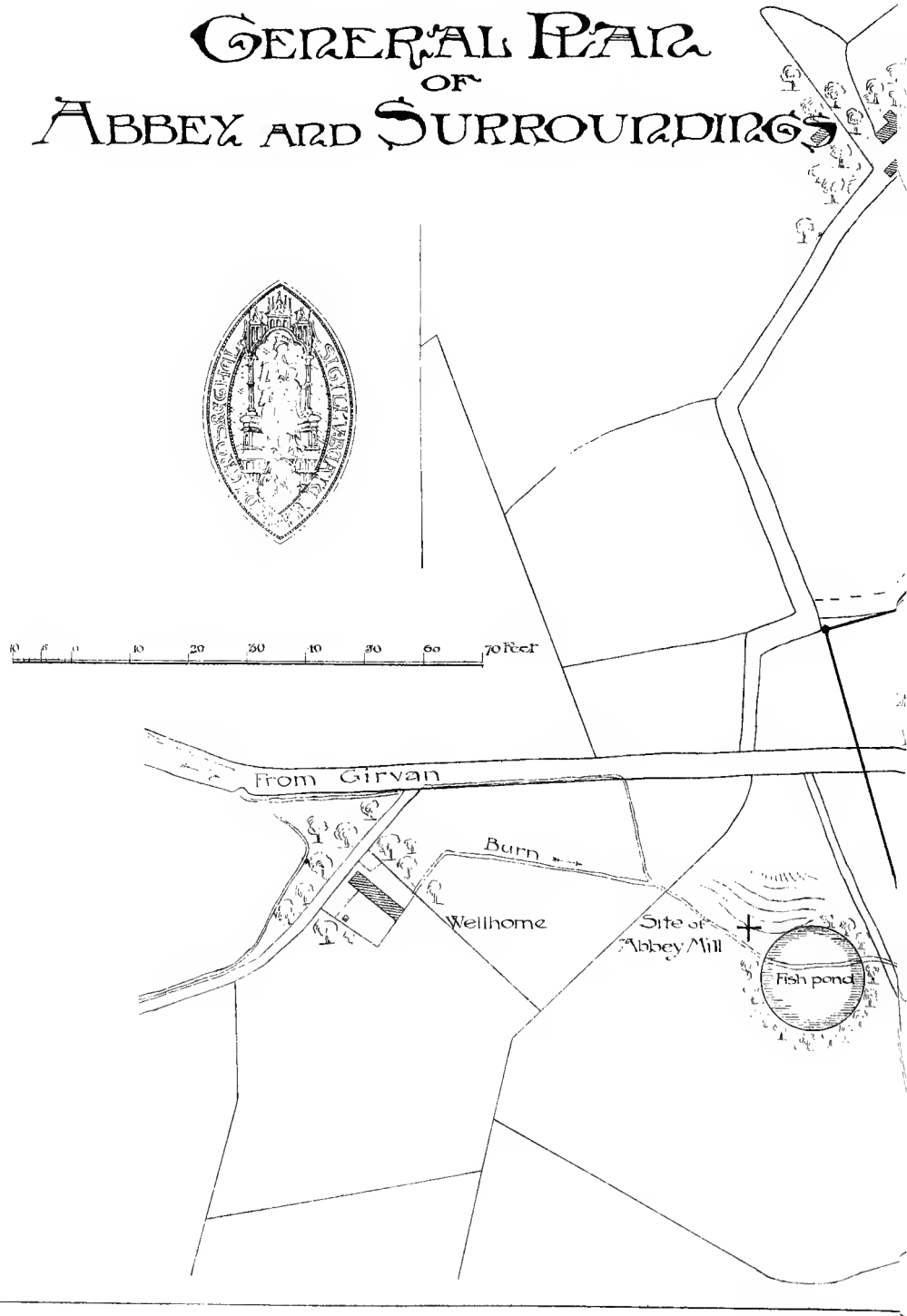
General Plan of Abbey and Surroundings



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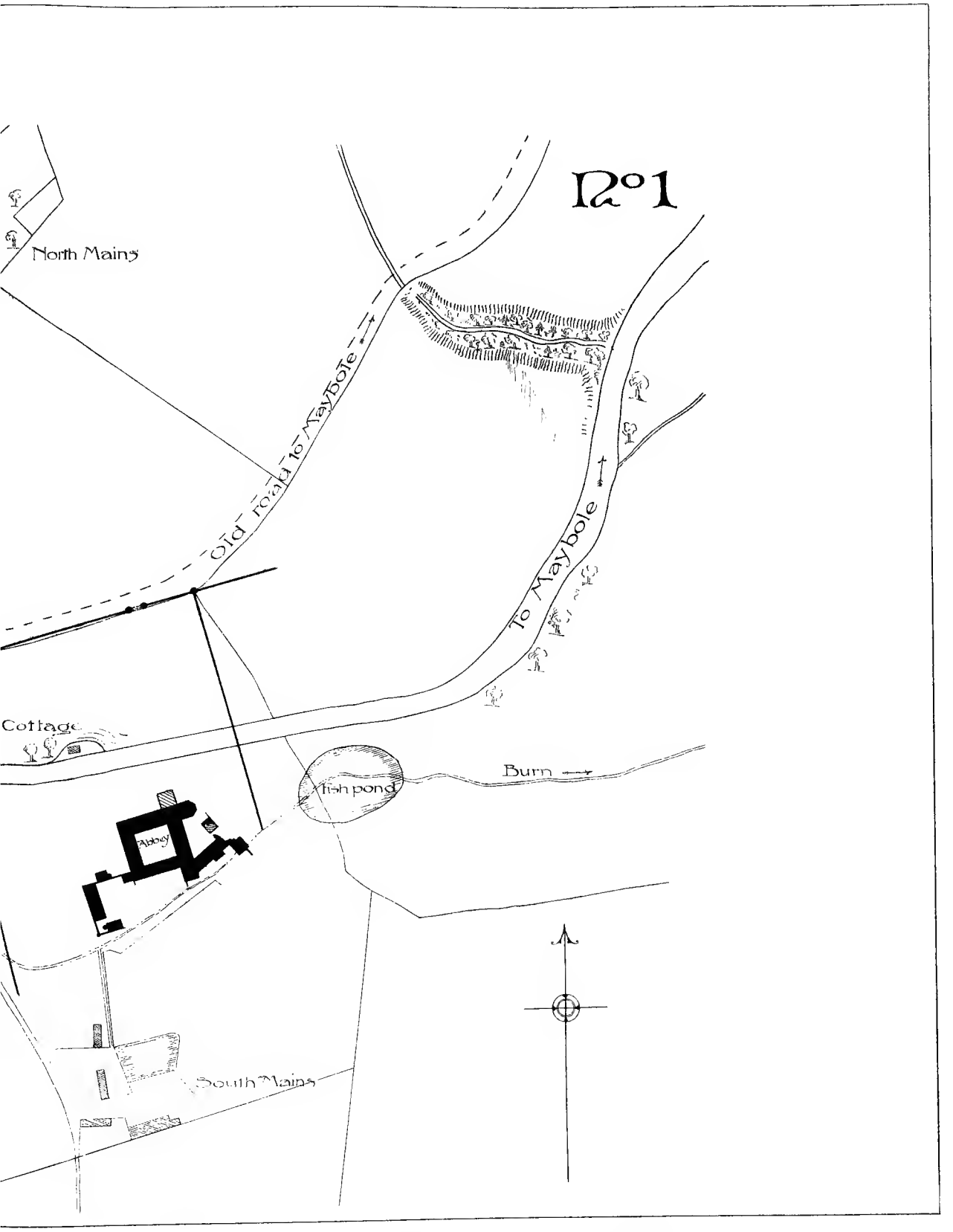

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PLATES II. AND III.

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PLATES II. AND III.

THE Cluniac arrangement of monastic buildings, while following generally that of the Benedictine model, differed from it in its greater irregularity of plan. At Crosraguel, however, the grouping is simple and convenient; and, although built at various periods and with frequent alteration, it still retains to a very great extent most of the usual features of an ordinary monastic establishment. There are the three typical divisions: the church, the cloister, and the domestic buildings. Lying almost due east and west is the first group, comprising the nave and choir. On its south side is the cloister garth, round which are the usual claustral buildings. To the east of this court is that of the infirmary, near at hand is the Abbot's tower, and probably beyond to the east the cemetery. The domestic buildings were in their usual position to the west, and occupied two sides of the outer or base court. The court or close of the church, which was open to the public, lay to the north, within the boundary walls. At some distance to the west was the Abbey mill; and, usually to the extreme south, the orchards and gardens.

Taking, then, the first group, and entering by the north door (Plate VII.), a roofless nave is found, about 78 feet 9 inches long by 24 feet 8 inches wide. Its north wall is pierced by five pointed windows of unusual form (Plates IV. VII. and VIII.), that above Lady Row's tomb being an insertion of the sixteenth century. In this wall, close by the entrance door, is a small circular hollow, indicating the position of the holy water basin. In the south wall, and nearly opposite to the entrance, is a door leading to the cloister. It has a semicircular head with a small chamfer on its outer edge and step. It may be here noted that the moulding of the doorstep is a feature of frequent occurrence throughout the Abbey. High up in this wall, above the line of the cloister roof, and overlooking the cloister garth, are portions of two small attic windows, one being now completely built up. The remains of the west gable show a confused intermingling of old and modern work. Blocks of the original ashlar wall are here and there visible; while low down, and almost covered with rubbish, is a fragment of the early west door of the church. A few stones only of one jamb are left, and a detail of this is given in Plate XXV., No. 1A. At the east end, and entirely shutting out the view of the choir, is the late fifteenth century gable. Passing through the small door in this gable the choir is entered. It is a long, apsidal, and somewhat ornate building, of early fifteenth century workmanship; roofless, like the nave, and

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within a few feet of the same size. Three broad platforms, each having a single moulded step, lead up to the high altar, which has been detached from the wall; and at its side is the moulded jamb (Plate XXVI., No. 8) of a narrow door leading to the space behind. The head of this door has been square. In the north wall, about nine feet above the floor level, are five pointed windows of varying size, and wider than those in the nave. The apsidal windows, now completely ruined, have been filled with rich tracery; and under the window in the south angle is the piscina (Plate XIII.), while immediately adjoining, but in the south wall, and under one of its two windows, is the elaborately carved sedilia. Towards the nave, in this wall, is the quaint little door (Plate XIV.) leading to the sacristy lobby and staircase; while just beyond are portions of the chamfered altar platform, built in honour of King Robert the Third in 1404. Near the belfry gable is the processional door (Plate XIX.) leading to the cloister, and close beside it the niche of another holy water basin (Plate XII.), more ornamental than that in the nave.

This choir, as already stated, was probably built very early in the fifteenth century, and the foundations of the former transepts, said to have been then destroyed, are indicated on the drawings by hatched lines. That portion of the choir wall, however, which now forms the north wall of the present sacristy, and is continued to its junction with the nave wall near the belfry gable, is part of the earlier chapter-house and choir; and from it the present choir has been designed. This wall is shown on Plates III. XV. and XVI. Its architectural detail will be found to be almost identical with that of the choir, while the stonework of the two portions is distinctly different. The masons' marks can also be divided into two distinct groups. On the choir side of this wall the three original arches of the blind arcade are slightly stilted at the top, and are flatter than those copied from them, and continued round the choir. The six triplet wall shafts round the sanctuary are carried down to the floor, where they are finished with very beautiful bases; while the other shafts are stopped against a horizontal string course returned round them at the level of the window sills, and under each of these shafts is a large flat stone, now hewn even with the wall. The processional door, although of the same date as the choir, is an insertion in the older wall. The choir floor, like that of the nave, has been paved with stone, the remaining blocks of which are shown on Plate III. The choir roof was considerably higher than that of the nave, and both have been of wood covered with slates; the corbel stones for the support of the roof beams, and the stone weathering above, being still discernible on the belfry gable. The very curious position of this gable, blocking up the entire half of one of the nave windows, may be accounted for by the theory that the previous gable was left *in situ* till the present gable was built. The overlapping of the nave wall on the north side by that of the choir, and the rough walling there remaining, indicate the position of the earlier gable; and the theory that the one gable was built previous to the removal of the other, thus necessitating its unfortunate position, is reasonable, if one considers that, had the earlier gable first been removed, the inner ends of both

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choir and nave, during the building of the present gable, would have been left quite open, and exposed to the risk of serious damage from wind and rain. In the centre of the belfry gable is a small door of good form, and on the nave side is a plain flat arched recess. Across the end of the nave there appears to have been a narrow gallery or rood loft, entered by a small moulded door opening from the spiral stair from the choir; and this stair is continued a few steps higher, till it again opens into the choir. Although only a few indications of this gallery are left on the walls, its existence cannot be doubted; and, among other purposes, it may have been used for reading the Gospels, letters of communion to the laity, preaching, and in later times for the service of music. On the top of this gable is the belfry (Plate X.), with openings for two bells, surmounted by a very beautiful cross (Plate XI.), with a group of hearts round a centre at the intersection of the arms. The sacristy is a large apartment, with a good light, and a vaulted ceiling of great elegance and beauty, the moulded ribs of which are carried by very quaint and curious corbels; and near the floor level a stone bench or seat occupies three of its sides. This chamber is usually found near the choir or transept, and was used by the clergy for the purpose of robing, and for the safe keeping of the sacred vessels and altar furniture. At Crosraguel it is now called the "singing room" or "sang school," a name yet lingering perhaps from former uses, and a possible reason for the unusual feature of its stone benches.

Entering the cloister, its four walks or alleys can still be traced. These alleys were probably enclosed on their inner sides by a wooden screen, glazed or open, and stiffened at intervals by strong upright posts, supporting a shed or lean-to roof, covering in the alleys. At each of the four inner angles there appears to have been a clustered pillar of stone; and in the two corners of the west alley are single corbels, one of which still carries a few stones of a broad chamfered rib, which has reached diagonally to these angle piers. The corbels (Plate XXVII., No. 14), carrying the horizontal wall beam of the lean-to roof, yet remain in considerable numbers; those on the east wall being the most numerous, and the four next the choir have carved faces. In the church wall of the north alley are the two processional doors, used in the daily processional service, symbolising the pilgrimage of man from the cradle to the grave, and following round the cloister towards the west the daily course of the sun. Immediately in front of the door from the choir a slab tomb was found, measuring 6 feet 4 inches long by 2 feet 6 inches broad. It has a raised surface, but is without any carving or lettering, and a chamfer of 2½ inches runs round the stone. In the centre of the garth is a large well, with ten stone steps leading down to the paved floor, and on one of the lower steps is the quaint inscription, "Dñs Johanes Boyd me fierit" (Plate XXVIII.) The chapter-house occupies its usual position near the centre of the east alley. It has the characteristic central pier, from which springs a rich cluster of vaulting ribs, carrying the ceiling. In its east wall are two pointed windows, formerly filled, like that of the sacristy, with tracery of good design; between and under the level of these two windows is the Abbot's seat, and round the

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four walls are the ordinary stone benches. This chamber is second in importance only to the church itself. Here all the business of the Abbey was transacted, rules were read, public confession of faults made, judgment given, and penance ordained. Adjoining the chapter-house is the parlour, where a monk could hold private intercourse with a friend, or trade with a merchant. Its roof has been semicircular in form, and one stone of the moulded door jamb, its splayed step, and the sill of the narrow chamfered window, are yet in position. Beyond this parlour is the vaulted slype, one of the most distinctive features of the east alley. It formed the passage to the monks' cemetery, and through it the funeral passed after dirge or devotion had been said or sung in the chapter-house. At Crosraguel it was also the passage to the infirmary garth, and its stone benches formed a quiet and shaded seat from the heat of the summer sun. The last chamber on the east side of the garth was probably used as a dungeon or penitential cell for the confinement of minor offenders. It is usually situated near the chapter-house, sometimes directly adjoining. This cell is, however, quite distinct from the prison for the incarceration of grave offenders. It was under the charge of the infirmarer, and is here entered from a cross passage between the infirmary garth and the cellarer's passage. The refectory was invariably placed on the south side of the cloister, and in Benedictine and Cluniac monasteries was built east and west, or parallel with the axis of the church. At Crosraguel the buttery is at its west end, communicating across a passage with the kitchen and scullery. These buildings on the south walk of the cloister are among the latest additions to the Abbey. The refectory had the usual barrel-vaulted roof, and light was admitted by four low windows on its south side. The entrance door was square headed, and chamfered on its outer edge. On its right was a large arched fireplace, with corbelled jambs and a raised stone fender, and at its side a large aumbry. At the west end, under the day stair to the dormitory, is a large square opening, too low seemingly for a pulpit, but possibly a deeply recessed seat, from which the ordinary portion of Holy Writ or other sacred book would be read during meals. Close by this recess is a service hatch or door, leading to the buttery. Of this buttery, with the passage adjoining, and the kitchen and scullery beyond, only the foundations remain; and while digging in this neighbourhood fragments of earthenware and broken pottery were found.

The range of buildings forming the west side of the cloister is most probably the remains of a former dormitory, that apartment being always found either on the west or east side of the cloister court. Mr. Fergusson wrote about this building as follows: "It appears to me that what you have found on the west side of the cloister at Crosraguel is the foundation of the *original dormitory*. It seems that at some period of the Abbey's history it was found expedient to contract the building, and all the accommodation for the monks was concentrated at the east and south sides of the cloister. Under these circumstances the old dormitory was abandoned, if not pulled down." This chamber, as it now stands, measures 56 feet 2 inches by 18 feet 3 inches. A round-headed door or window opens to the cloister near its north end; and in its west wall,

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now ruinous, Grose says there were "three narrow slips," probably windows. The foundations exist underground of a small chamber at its south end. The new dormitory lay above the buildings south of the chapter-house, and probably also over the refectory, but scarcely a fragment of these upper walls now remains. The dormitory day stair from the cloister was at the side of the refectory door, and this stair must have had one or more of its lower steps projecting into the cloister alley; the door jamb was moulded (Plate XXVII., No. 17), and its head circular. Besides this day stair, the dormitory had always direct communication with the church; at Crosraguel, through a door into the library, and thence through the scriptorium to the night stair, leading down to the sacristy and choir. The library and scriptorium (Plate III.) are respectively above the chapter-house and sacristy, and were built some time after the completion of the lower rooms. In the library there is a large fireplace with moulded jambs, a stone hearth, and fender fillet; also three windows, that overlooking the cloister garth having a mullion and transom. The scriptorium is raised a few steps above the library floor; it has no fireplace, and but one small window, similar to those in the east wall of the library. A separate passage, entered from the south-east angle of the cloister by an arched door (Plate XIX.), led to the outer court and cellarer's rooms. These rooms are now dark and almost filled with grass-grown *débris;* above the innermost chamber is a curious stone hatch or trapdoor, opening from the floor of the dormitory above. The infirmary buildings, the home of sick and infirm monks, are now completely ruined; even the foundations are hardly traceable, and one can be certain of little more than the carved club skew and the few remaining corner stones of the low wall near the choir. At Crosraguel these buildings cannot have been large, a hall and chapel probably meeting all requirements. A range of vaulted cellars forms the south side of this infirmary garth; above these cellars, and communicating with the Abbot's tower, would be the Abbot's hall, and the fragment of a chamfered door jamb can still be seen at its west end. Slezer shows an outside stair in the south wall of these buildings, but no trace of it remains.

The Abbot's tower is, unfortunately, much destroyed, one angle and a large portion of the corresponding side walls having been undermined and cast down by the stream. The entrance door must have been near this angle, and there is yet left part of the passage from it to the circular stair leading to the principal floor above; one side of which is shown on Plate XXI. The ground floor has a barrel-vaulted roof, while the two upper floors have been of wood; and the stair to these floors must have been in the angle of the wall now destroyed. The wall passage and porch leading to the Abbot's hall and the Abbey buildings are yet, however, fairly entire. The masons' marks on this tower correspond with those of various portions throughout the church and cloister. The broken foundations shown in the neighbourhood of the stream on Plate II. are most likely those of the buildings which always found a place near the Abbey stream. At Crosraguel the gate tower (Plates XXII. XXIII. XXIV.), almonry, and guesthouse, are all concentrated in one building, now called the Abbot's new

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tower; and this grouping together of these buildings is of frequent occurrence in small abbeys. To the south of this tower, and on the west and south sides of the base court, are fragmentary traces of the foundations of a portion of the domestic offices; these would comprise the stables, barns, brewhouse, bakehouse, and other similar buildings. At the south-west angle of this court the solitary dovecot (Plate XXIV.) yet stands almost entire; and, at its foot, part of the bakehouse floor, with the stones all carefully cut and set on edge, and the traces of fire yet remaining on its upper surface.

Throughout these two Plates all walls at present existing above ground are shown in solid black, while those also existing, but buried underground, are simply hatched. No restoration has been attempted at any part of the building, and only what actually remains is shown.

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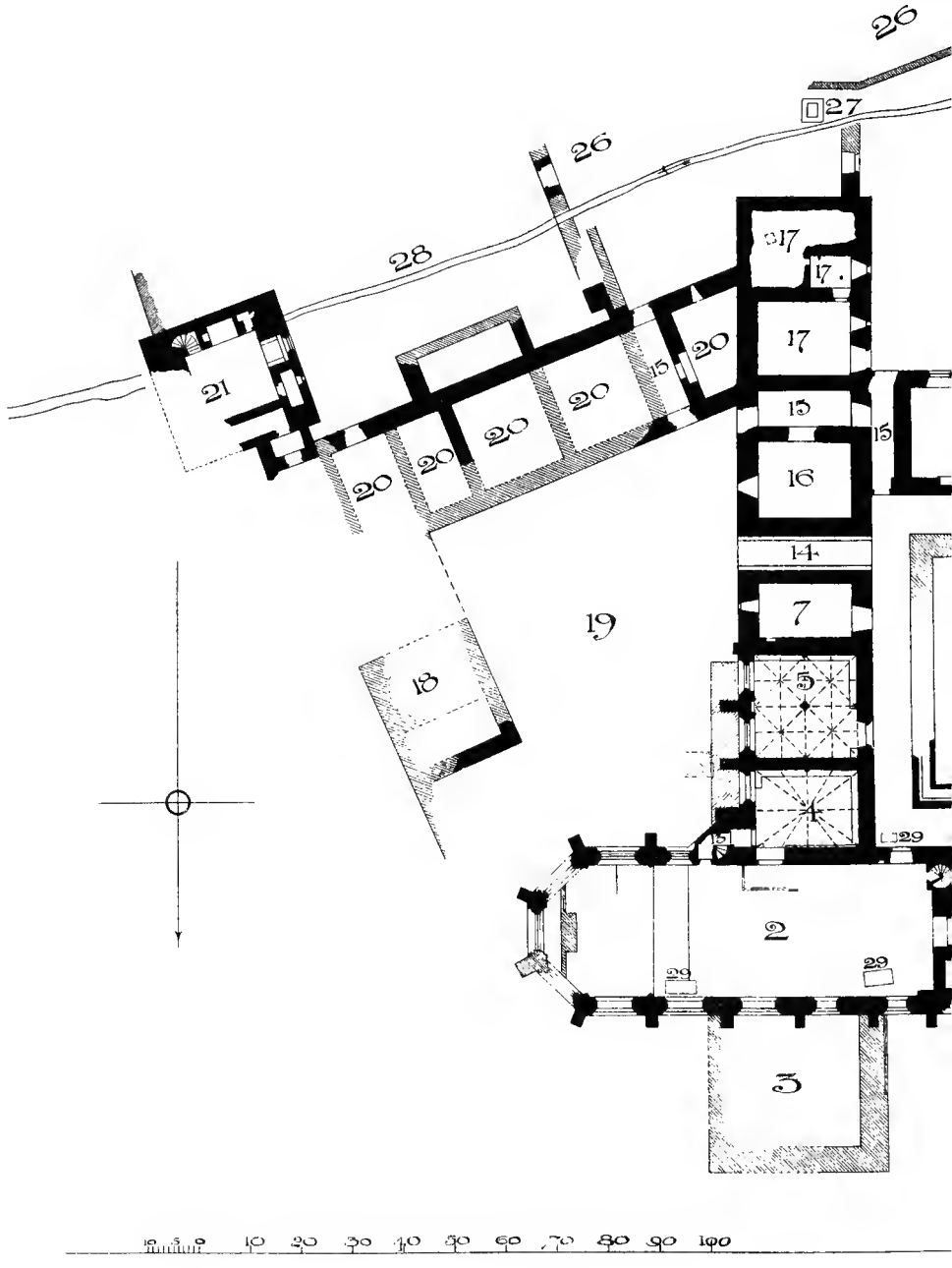
General Plan of Abbey B



James A Morris, Mens. et Del

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Ayr & Galloway

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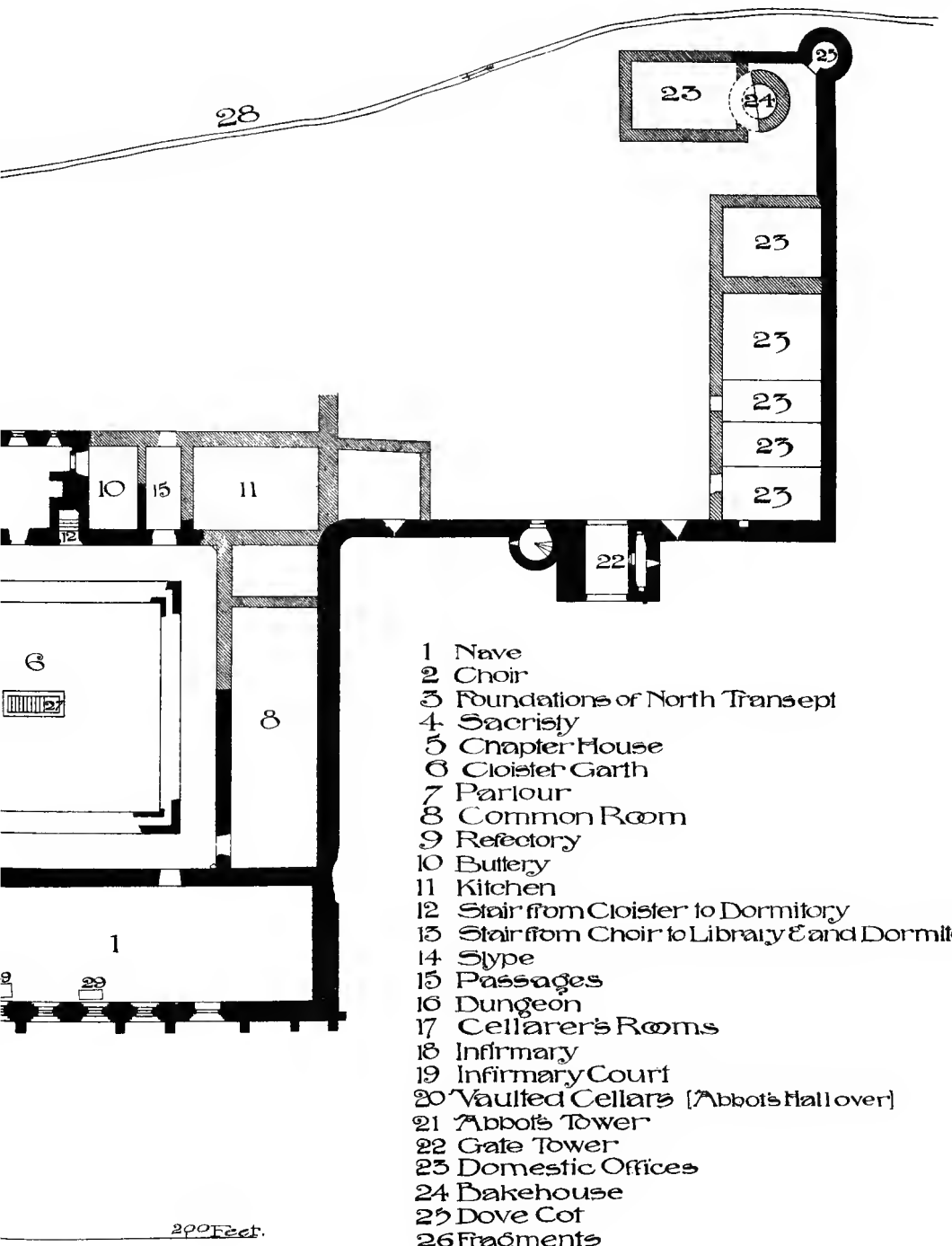

1 Nave
2 Choir
3 Foundations of North Transept
4 Sacristy
5 Chapter House
6 Cloister Garth
7 Parlour
8 Common Room
9 Refectory
10 Buttery
11 Kitchen
12 Stair from Cloister to Dormitory
13 Stair from Choir to Library & and Dormitory
14 Slype
15 Passages
16 Dungeon
17 Cellarer's Rooms
18 Infirmary
19 Infirmary Court
20 Vaulted Cellars [Abbot's Hall over]
21 Abbot's Tower
22 Gate Tower
23 Domestic Offices
24 Bakehouse
25 Dove Cot
26 Fragments
27 Wells
28 Burn
29 Tombs

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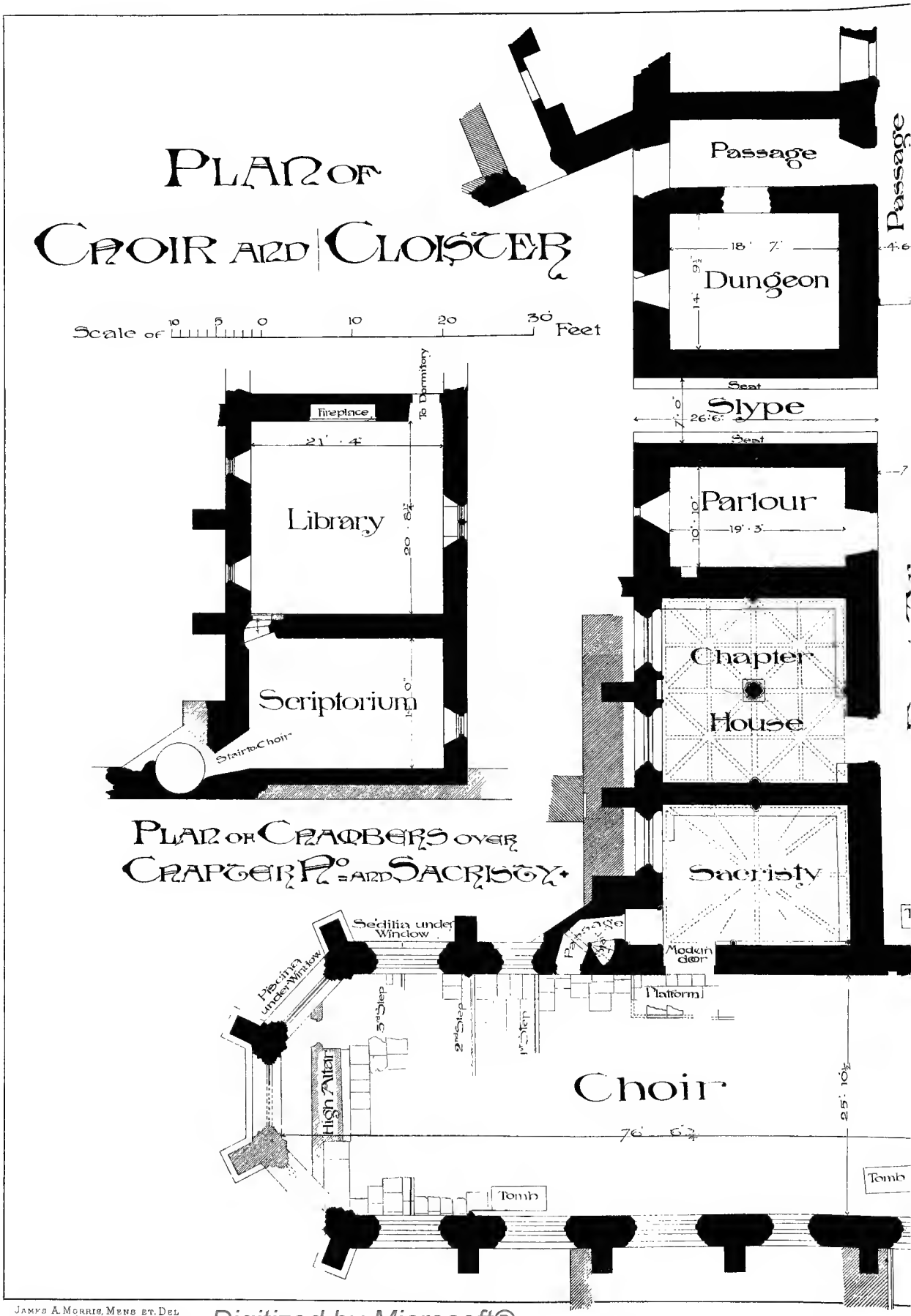

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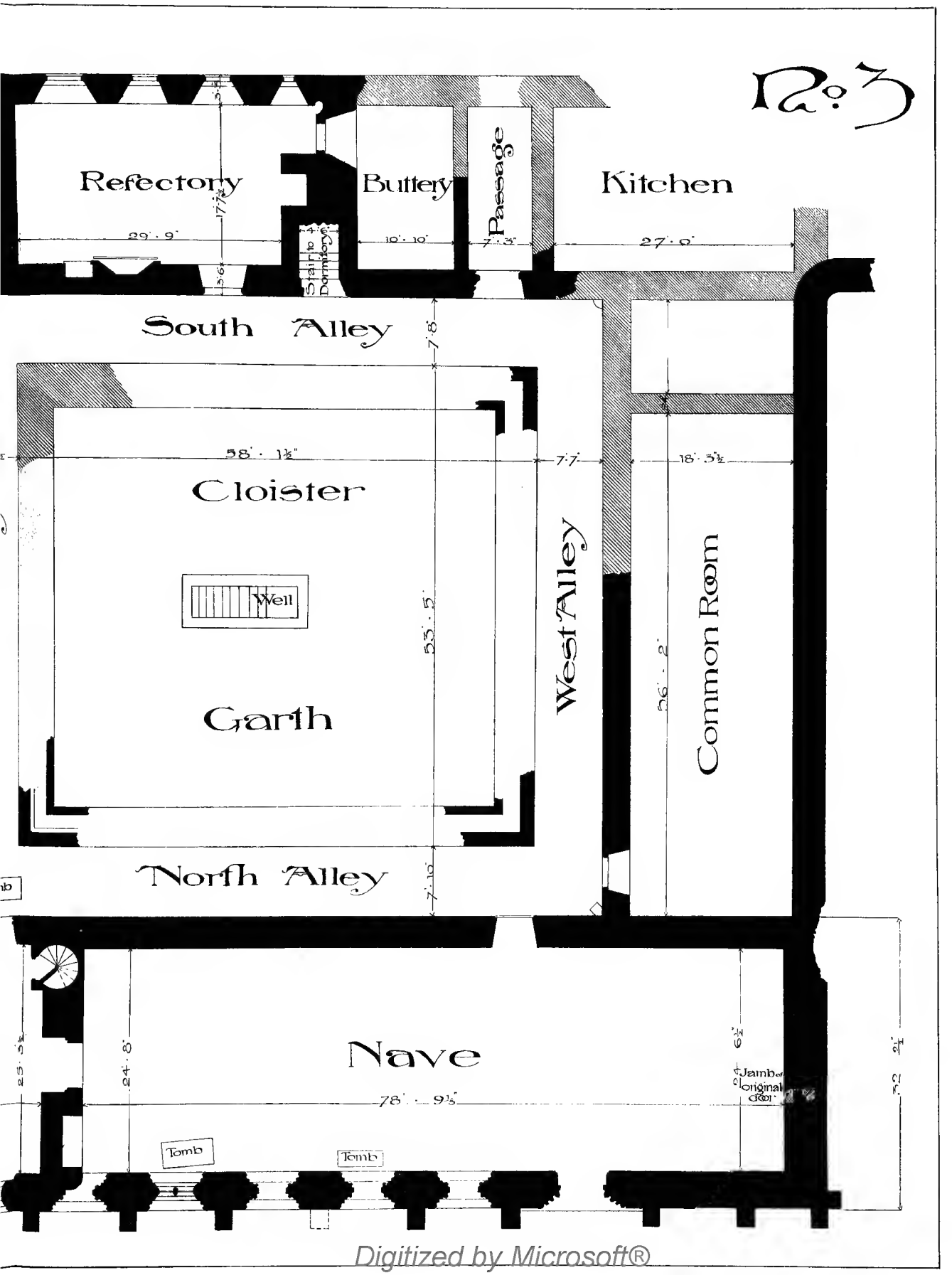

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PLATE IV.

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PLATE IV.

THE north wall of the church is shown on this Plate as it at present exists, and it may be divided into three portions, corresponding with the three periods at which it was built, viz., 1244, 1329, and very early in the fifteenth century. The foundations of the nave and north transept, the two angle buttresses at the west end of the former, and the plinth or wall head above, belong to the first period; the nave wall eastward to the second; and the entire north wall of the choir to the third. In the splayed base near the west end of the nave there have been two breaks or steps, one of which is still remaining underground, and is shown between the second and third buttresses. The original plinth has been continued to, and stopped against, the third buttress, which has been carried higher than the others, and has been built, together with that on its right, upon the foundations of two of the original buttresses, while the remaining nave buttresses eastward have been spaced afresh, and built independently of the former foundations. The nave plinth of the second period (it is almost a cornice) was carried to, and is in position above, the eastmost buttress of the nave, and its overlapping by the choir plinth and wall under is interesting, as affording proof of the position of the previous belfry gable; showing that when the choir was built it was joined to the nave at the east side of this buttress, behind which was the gable; and that when the present gable was built on its west side, the portion of the choir wall above or overlapping the nave was carried westward with it, while the nave plinth and buttress were left in position.

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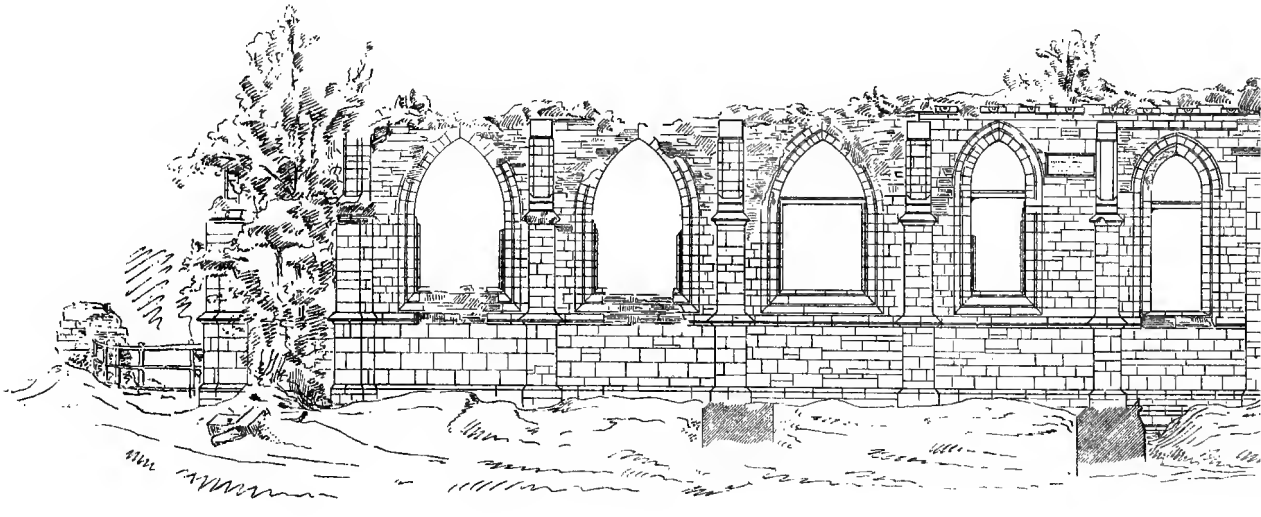

ELEVATION C

10 5 0 10 20 30

JAMES A MORRIS, MENS ET DEL

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AYR & GALLOWAY

No. 4

North Front

40 50 60 70 80 Feet.

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3800" 1886

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PLATE V.

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PLATE V.

THIS plate shows the Abbey buildings in their present condition, as seen from the east. The former richness of the choir apse is now represented by a single window arch, the tracery of which is entirely destroyed, but some idea of its former character may be gathered from the remaining rybats, and a fragment of tracery, now placed for greater security in the sacristy. The buttressed wall to the south of the choir is fairly entire, and the tracery of the windows in the chapter-house and sacristy could easily be restored from the existing fragments. Above the two windows of the chapter-house are those of the library, and in the angle next the choir the remains of the ruined night stair may still be seen. To the left of this group is the barrel vault of the parlour roof, and immediately adjoining is the flat pointed arch of the slype, the stone seats on either side of which are also shown. Close by is the dungeon window; and in the left angle of the court, is, in a single stone, one half of the door arch of the cross passage. A section is given of the vaulted cellars forming the south side of the infirmary court, and these cellars seem to have been at a lower level than the other buildings. Behind, and above all, is the lofty outline of the gate tower.

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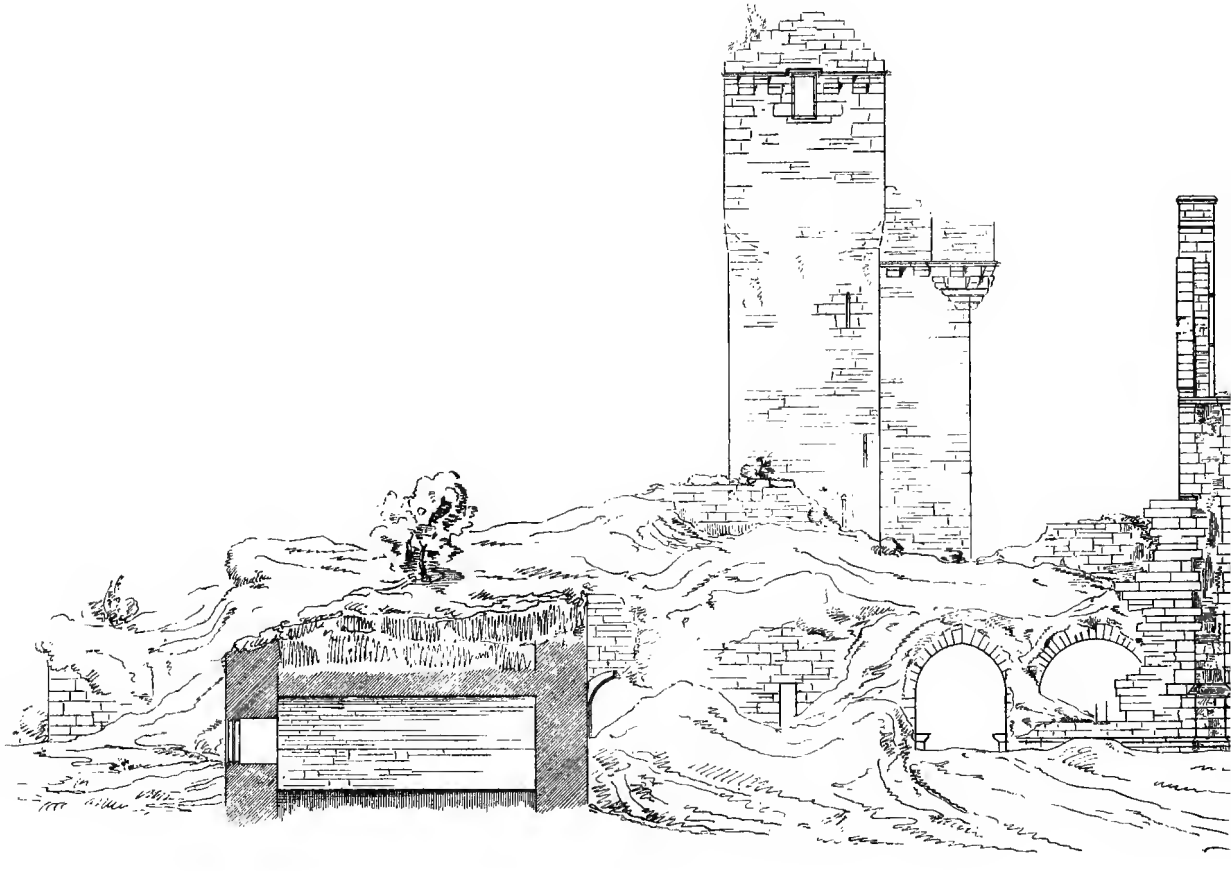

East E

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James A. Morris, Mens et Del

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Ayr & Gall

No 5

EVATION

0 40 50 60 70 80 Feet

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PLATE VI.

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PLATE VI.

On this plate is shown a longitudinal section of the church, taken through the nave and choir. To avoid repetition, the remarks accompanying Plates II. and III. may be taken as also applying in part to this Plate; which again, in its turn, may help to further assist and illustrate those descriptions. It may be here noted that the nave floor slopes somewhat downward towards the choir. To the right of the entrance door is shown the hollow of the holy water basin. The wall directly under the little window above Lady Row's tomb was repaired some years ago, and any indication of the original work at the back of the tomb is now lost. On either side, however, of the window, there are parts of two attached wall shafts, and between their bases is a fragment of a narrow band or frieze, of a distinctly classic character, and a sketch of this fragment is given on Plate XVII. Inside the choir, and immediately within the line of the present belfry gable, may be seen the ragged wall indicating the position of the previous gable; and against the rough remains of which, the moulded corbel string carried along the entire choir, and returned round its window arches, is stopped. At the sanctuary the triplet wall shafts are carried down to the floor level, where they are finished with bases. The three platforms are also shown, together with, on the upper platform, the position of the high altar, detached from the wall.

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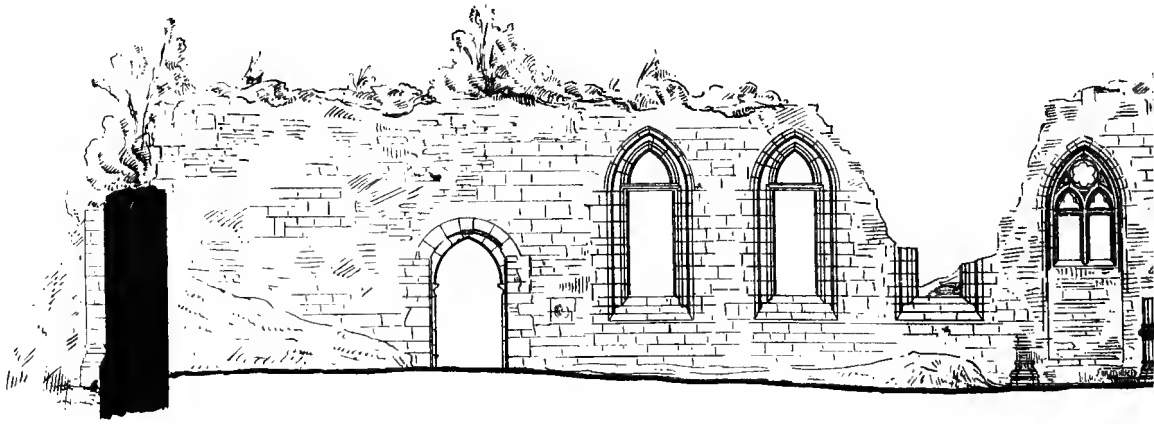
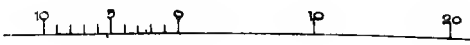


SECTION OF



JAMES A. MORRIS, MENS ET DEL

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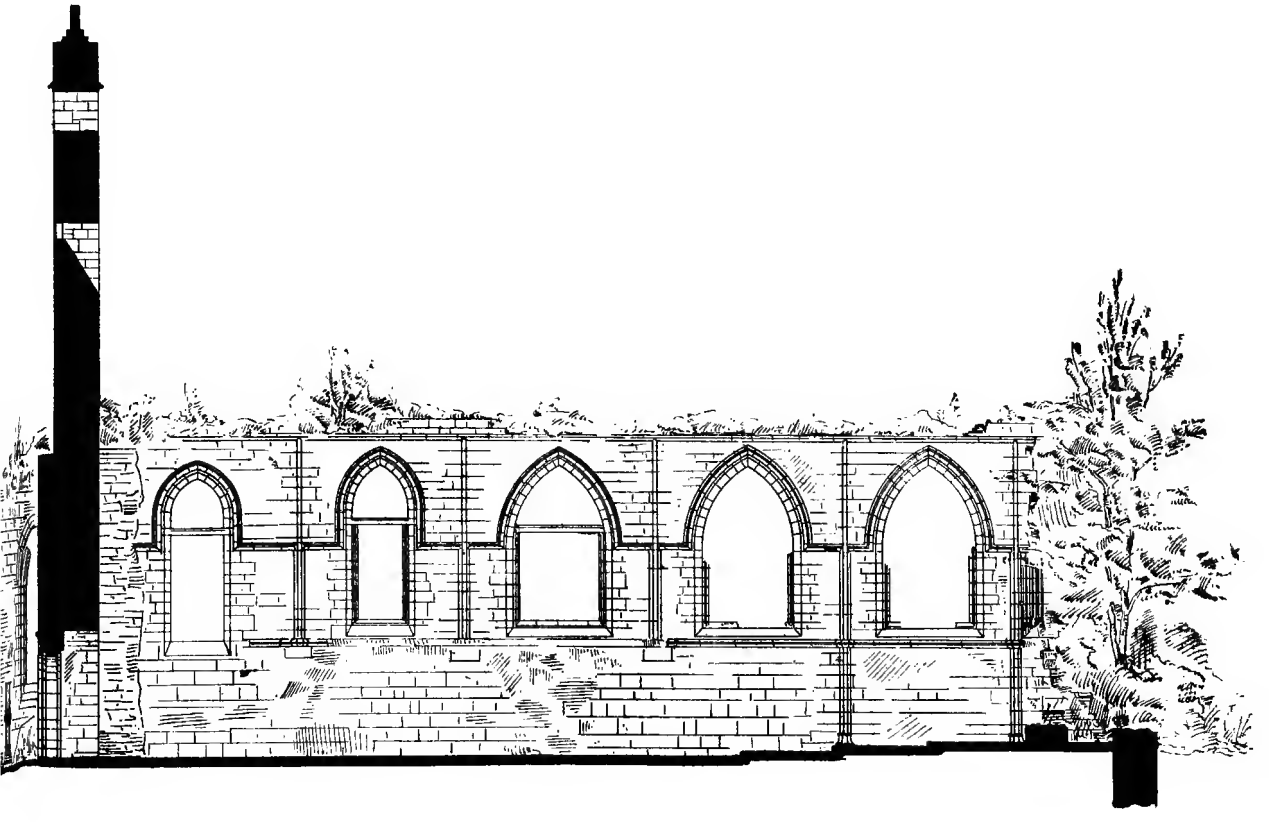
No 6



aro' Nave and Choir

0 40 50 60 70 80 Feet

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PLATES VII. AND VIII.

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PLATES VII. AND VIII.

THESE two plates should be examined together, as both show similar portions of the nave to a larger scale. The detail is very curious, and the general design full of interest. The work of the original Abbey is represented by portions of the splayed base, the plinth, and the south club skew of the west gable. On Plate VII. parts of the splayed base are shown, stopped against the later buttresses on either side of the entrance door. The detail of these two portions of the base is different (Plate XXV., Nos. 9 and 10); and another similar base from the south wall of the nave is shown on Plate VIII., and is detailed on Plate XXV., No. 11. The wall plinth is also detailed as No. 5 on the same plate, while the general form of the club skew on the west gable is shown on Plate VIII. It will be noted that the buttress on the right of the entrance door is built upon the foundations of an earlier buttress, the lower splay of which yet remains; and that the wall plinth has been stopped against the top stone of this high buttress, but this top stone has now disappeared. The entrance door is a remarkable piece of design. The moulded jambs (Plate XXV., No. 1) are without either caps or bases, and a moulded string (Plate XXV., No. 3) forms a general abacus, against the under side of which the projecting members of these jambs are finished; the upper portions, or heads, being, however, first cut inwards to suit the curvature of the abacus. The detail of the arch mould and the upper line of the abacus are shown on Plate XXV., No. 1; while the detail of the inner arris of the door is figured No. 2 on the same Plate. The only hood mould found in this portion of the nave is that of the little niche in the wall above this door, and it is detailed on Plate XXV., No. 4. The door platform follows the general slope of the nave floor, thus making the door jambs of unequal height, as figured. A stone step seems to have been fitted in across the door, and the ends of this step have been returned to suit the moulded jambs. In the interior this door appears to have undergone considerable repair, and very little of the original masonry remains, the eight moulded stones representing the only existing portions. On its right is the shallow hollow, indicating the position of the holy water basin.

The nave windows are also very curious, their moulded rybats (Plate XXV., No. 6) converging inward towards the top, somewhat after the manner of a Greek doorway; and the transom at the springing of the window arch continues across itself, but with a slightly flatter detail, the corresponding members of the rybats. A section taken through this window is shown on Plate VIII., and it also gives a side view of one of the ordinary buttresses of the nave, with the wall plinth (Plate XXV., No. 8) of the same period above. Lady Row died in 1530, and the little window above her tomb is of about this date; and, although thirteenth century in feeling, there is no doubt whatever as to its late insertion, the outer order of one of the nave windows being still in position round it, while the space below the sill has been built up and formed the back of the tomb. It is probably a copy or rendering of an earlier window, and its curved transom is certainly unique in the history of architecture. A detail of the rybat and mullion of this window is given on Plate XXV., No. 7.

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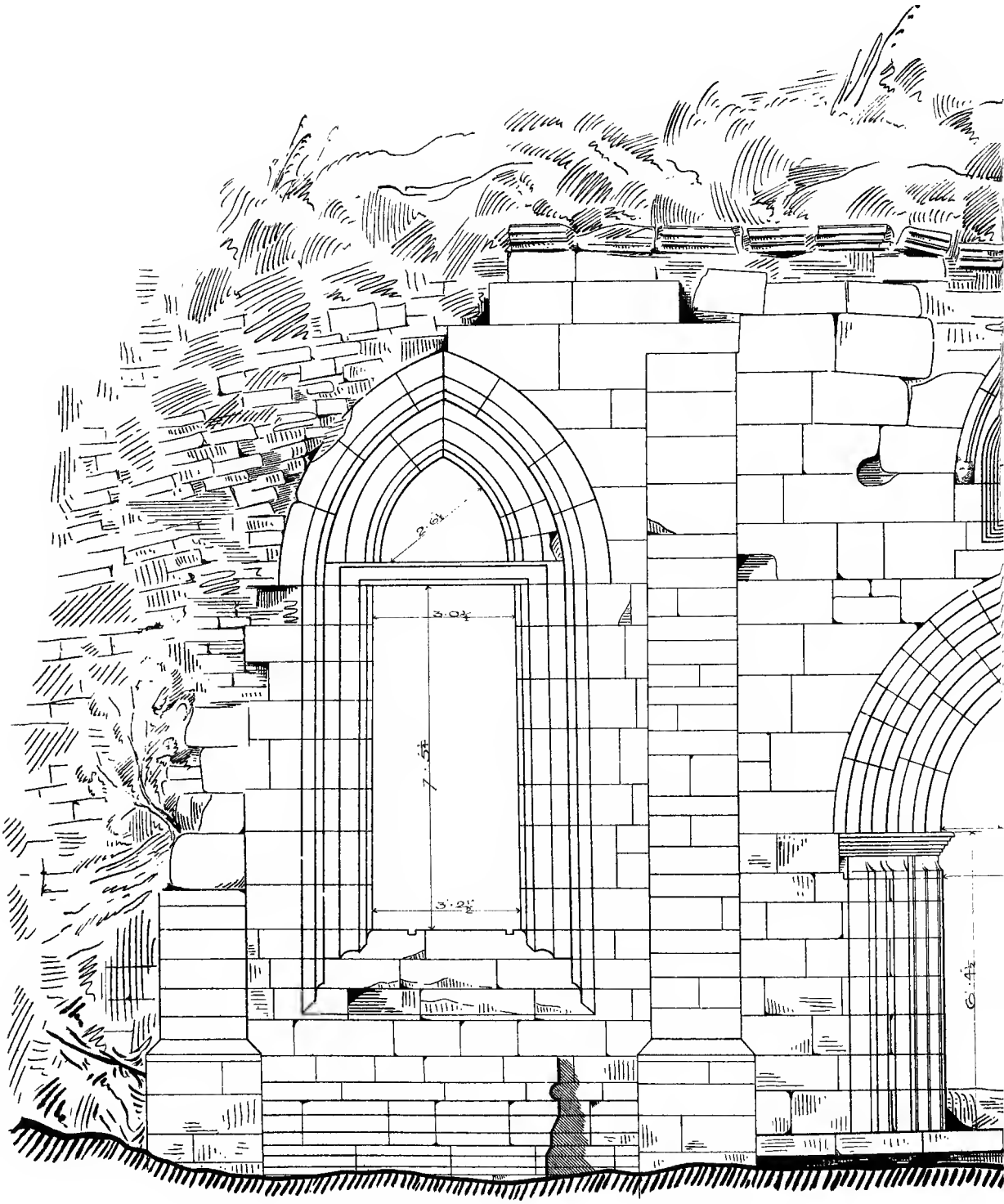

Elevation of North Door and

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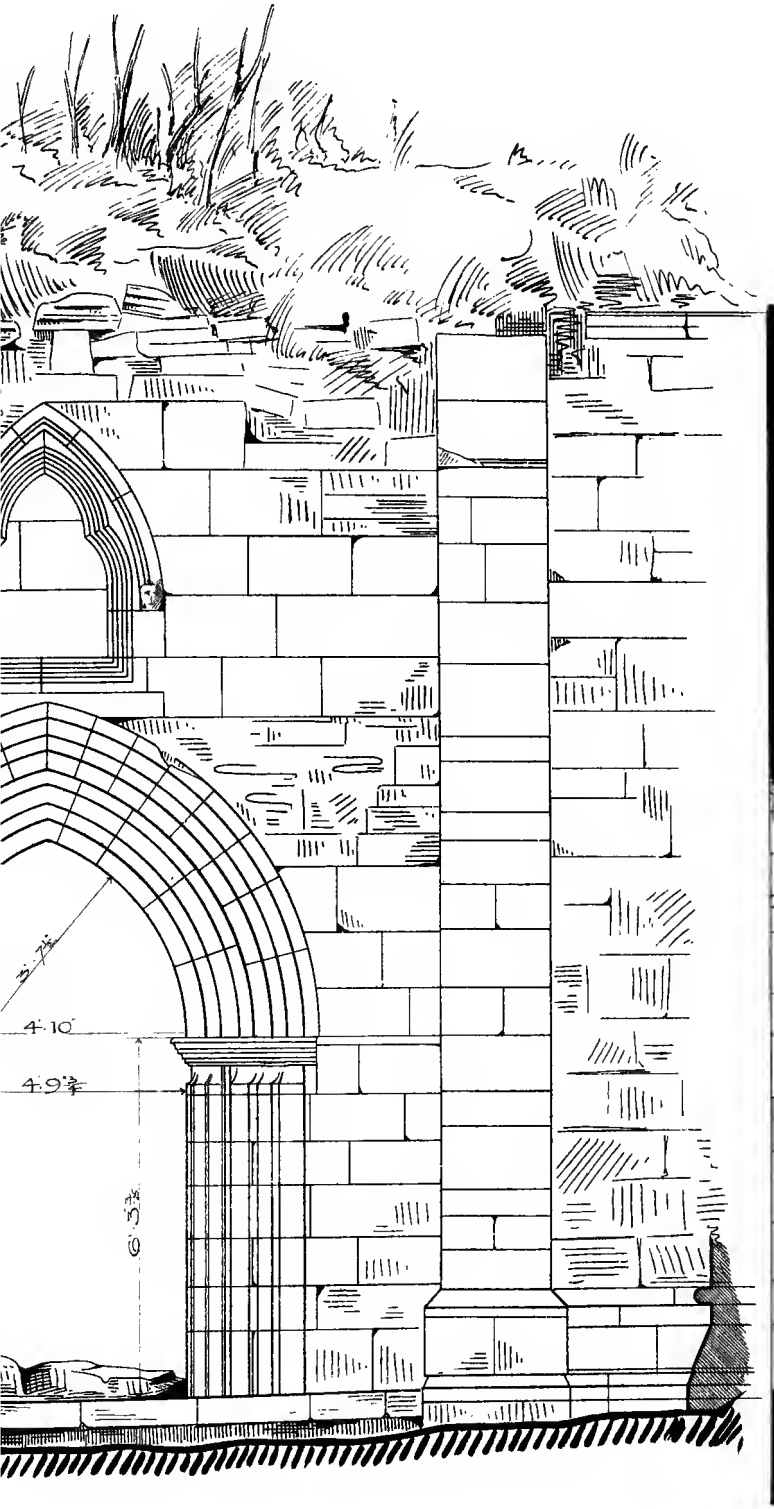
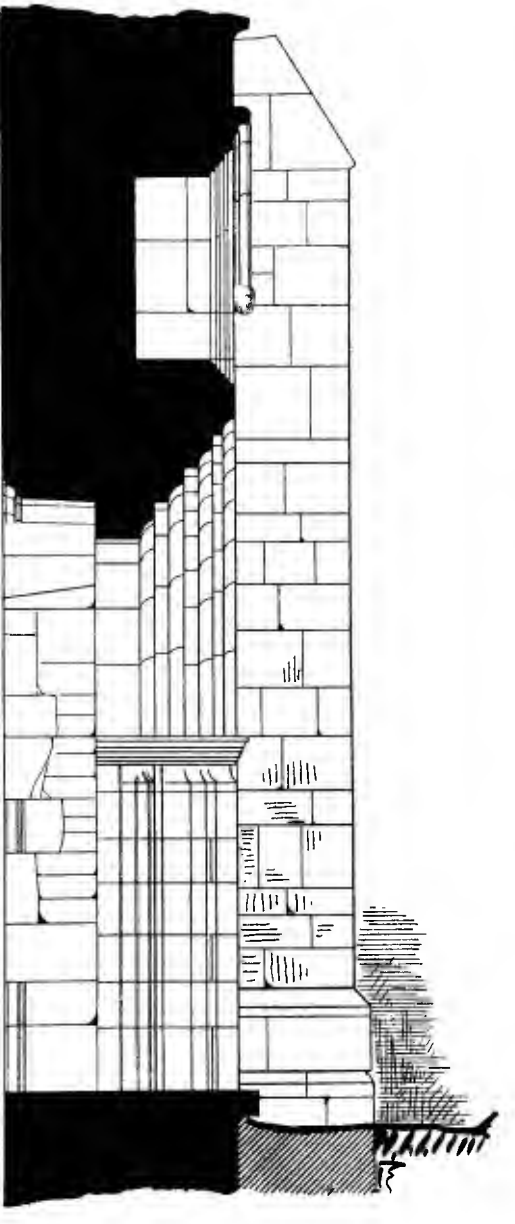
James A Morris, Mens et Del

Ayr : Gallow

No. 7





Bay Adjoining · Section of Door ·

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15 20 Feet

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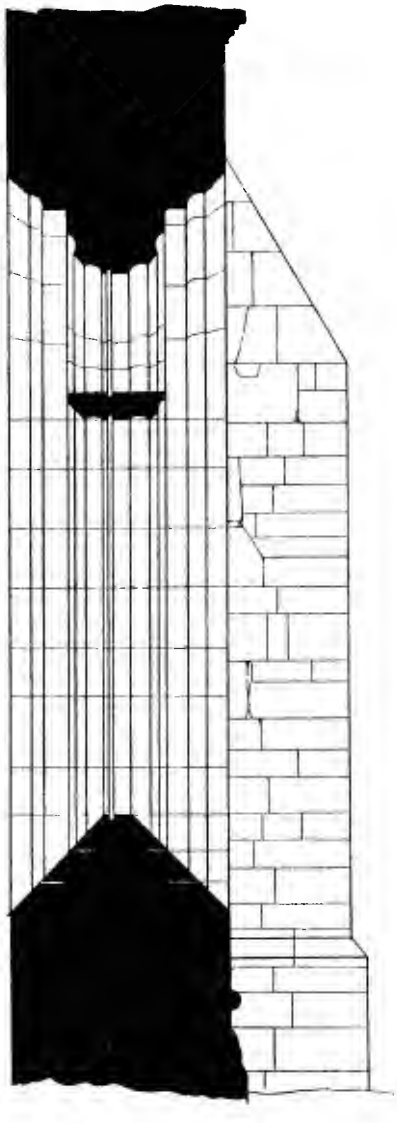
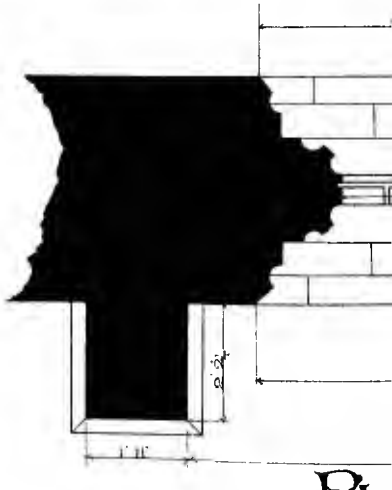
Drawings from Nave



Section thro Nave Window

Window over Lady Roos's C



Pl

James A Morris Mens et Del

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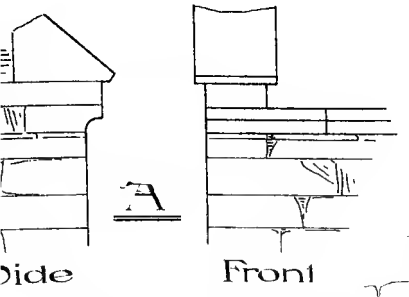
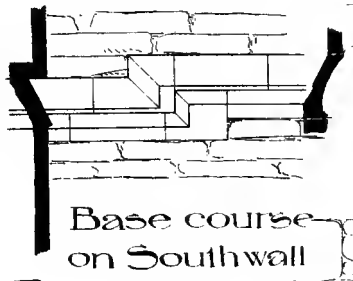
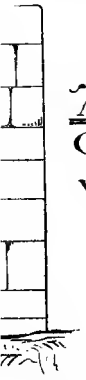
Atk & Galloway

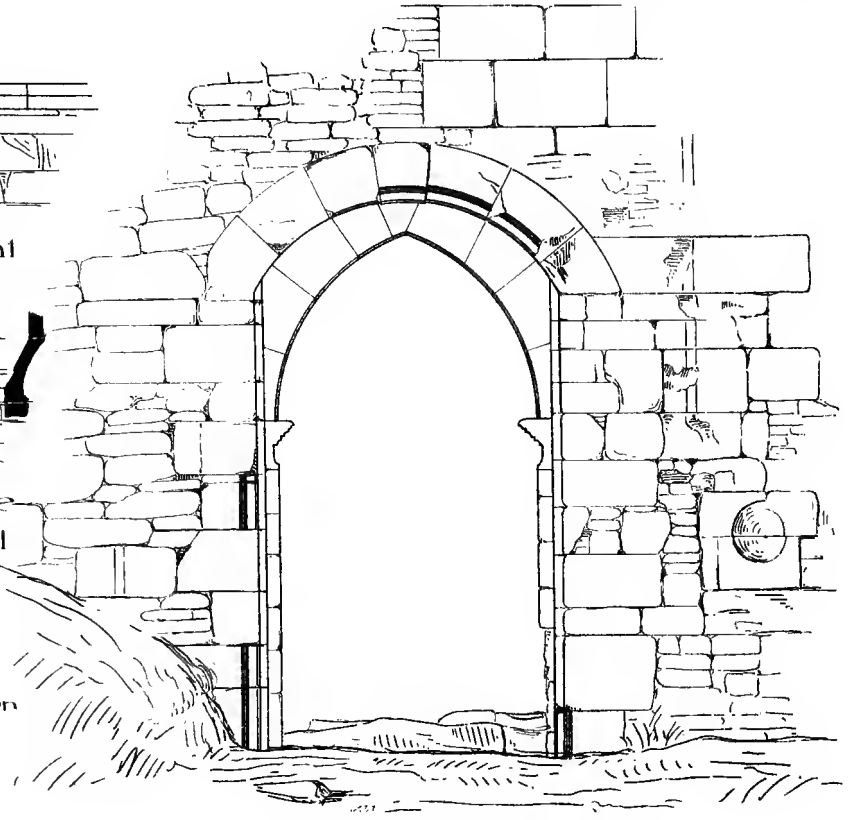
No 8





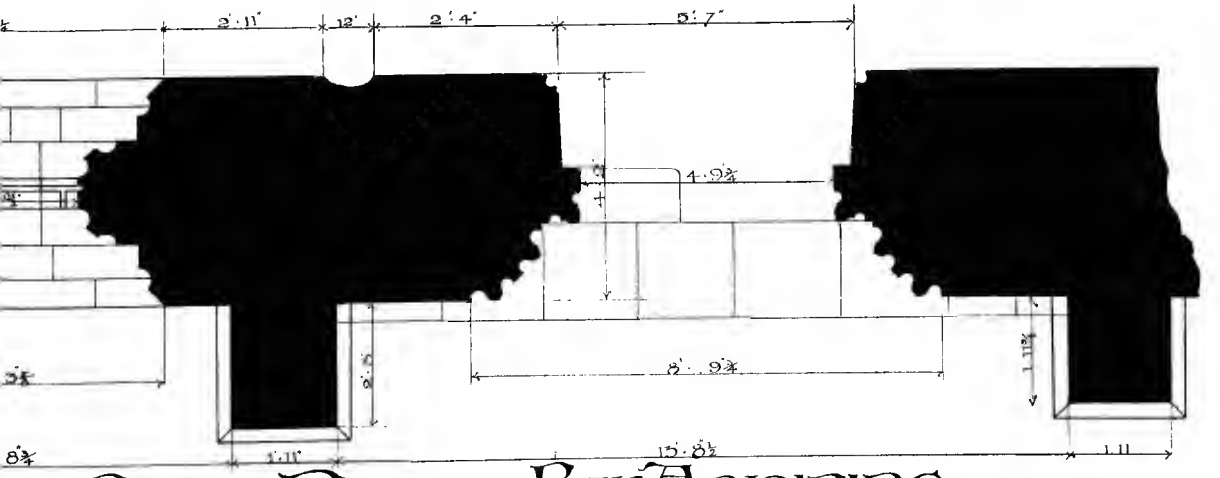


A.
Club Skew on
West Gable



North Door
Elevation to Interior

OMB



of North Door and Bay Adjoining

10 20 Feet.

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PLATE IX.

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PLATE IX.

THIS plate gives the plan and two elevations of the small door in the centre of the belfry gable. The form of the arch is very pleasing, and on the nave side the step and rybats are moulded (Plate XXV., Nos. 13 and 12). The hood mould of this door, like that of the chapter-house, is finished square at its lower ends, and the masons' marks on the two doors are alike. Above the apex of the hood mould there are three courses of ashlar, bringing the wall up to the level of the door opening into the nave from the rood stair from the choir; and above this line the entire wall is built of rubble. This line I take to be the floor line of the narrow rood loft, projecting above the door into the nave. On the ingoing of the door opening on the choir side, the marks of the iron hinges and the hole for the wooden bar may still be seen.

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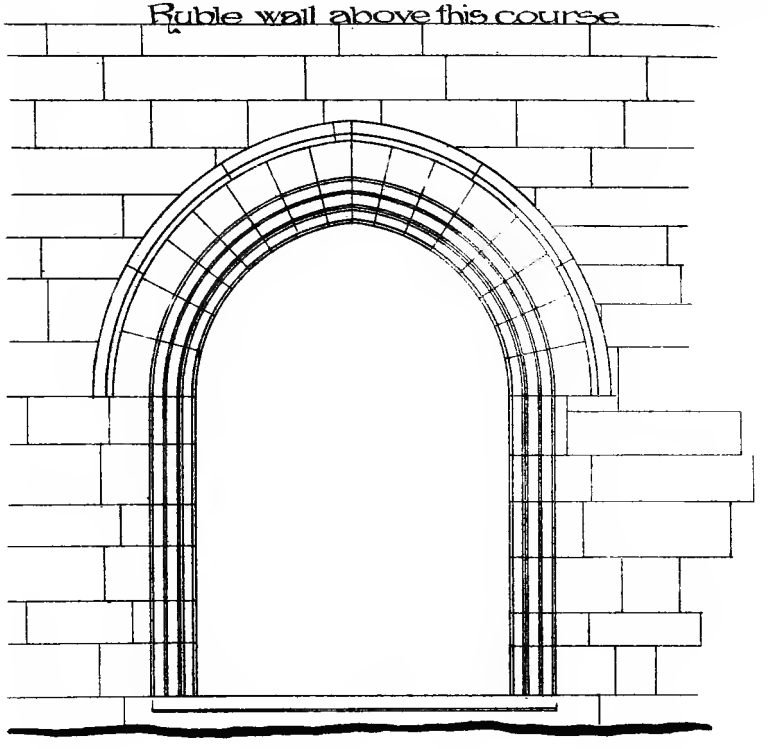
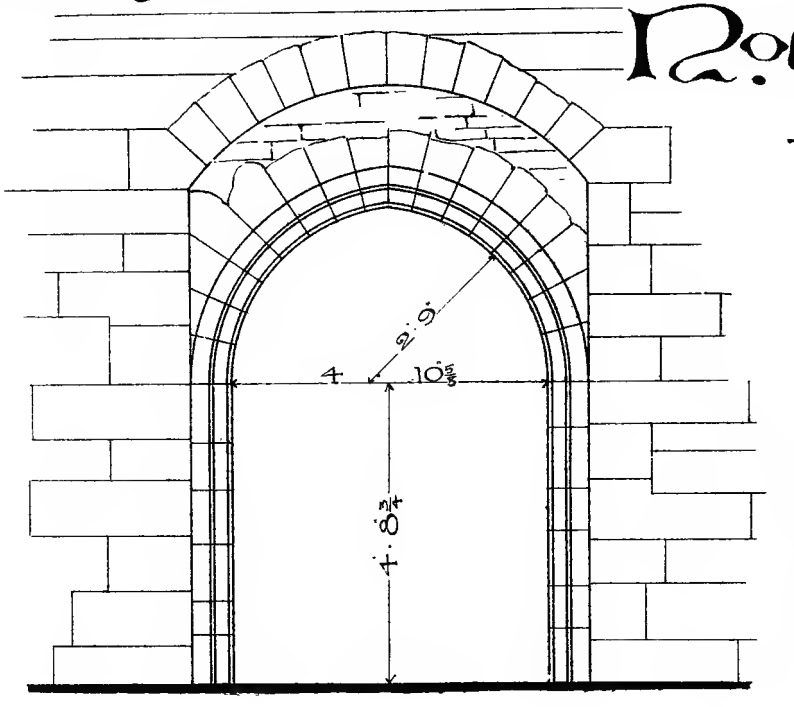
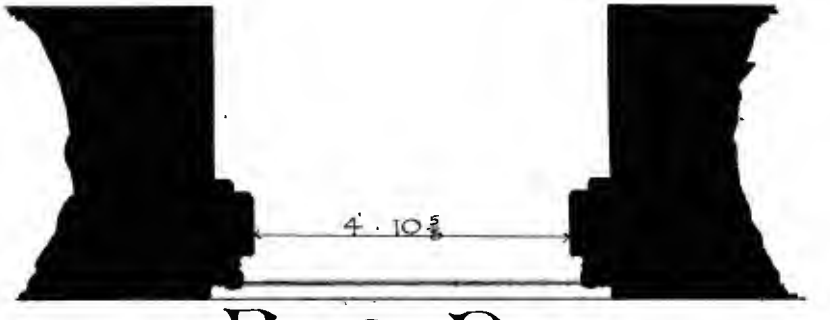
Door in Gable between Nave and Choir No. 9



Elevation to Nave.



Elevation of Door to Choir.



Plan of Door.

James A Morris, Mens et Del

Ayr & Galloway Archæ Assoc^n 1896

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PLATES X. AND XI.

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PLATES X. AND XI.

THE belfry or bell turret is of simple design, and is pierced with openings for two bells; above these openings is a moulded string (Plate XXV., No. 14), which also divides them from the gablet above; and crowning all is the very quaint and beautiful cross, the ingathering to which is most satisfactorily arranged. The bells, which used "to summon the clergy and faithful to the service of God," are lost, and not even a tradition of their fate remains. All one can gather is that, during drainage operation some years ago, one of the workmen found near the dovecot what he thought was a piece of gold, "as big as his hand," but which, on the authority of an Ayr jeweller, turned out to be a piece of bell-metal; possibly a fragment of one of the Abbey bells.

The drawings on Plate XI. give a fair idea of the cross, and the division of the ten hearts on the two sides into two groups of four and six, facing respectively the east and west, is worthy of consideration. When Sir James Fergusson had this gable pointed a few years ago, the stonework under the cross was found to be almost entirely worn away, while the cross itself oscillated at the gentle touch of a finger; and there is little doubt that, but for the care it then received, it would now have been among the things of the past, for the next severe gale would assuredly have thrown it down.

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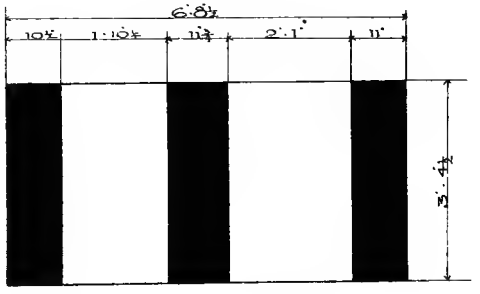
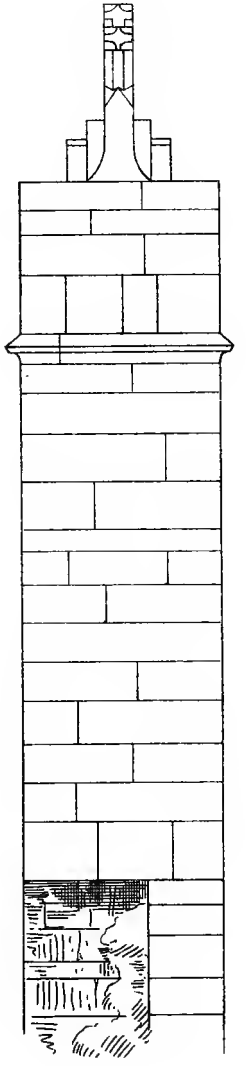
Bell Turret on Choir Gable

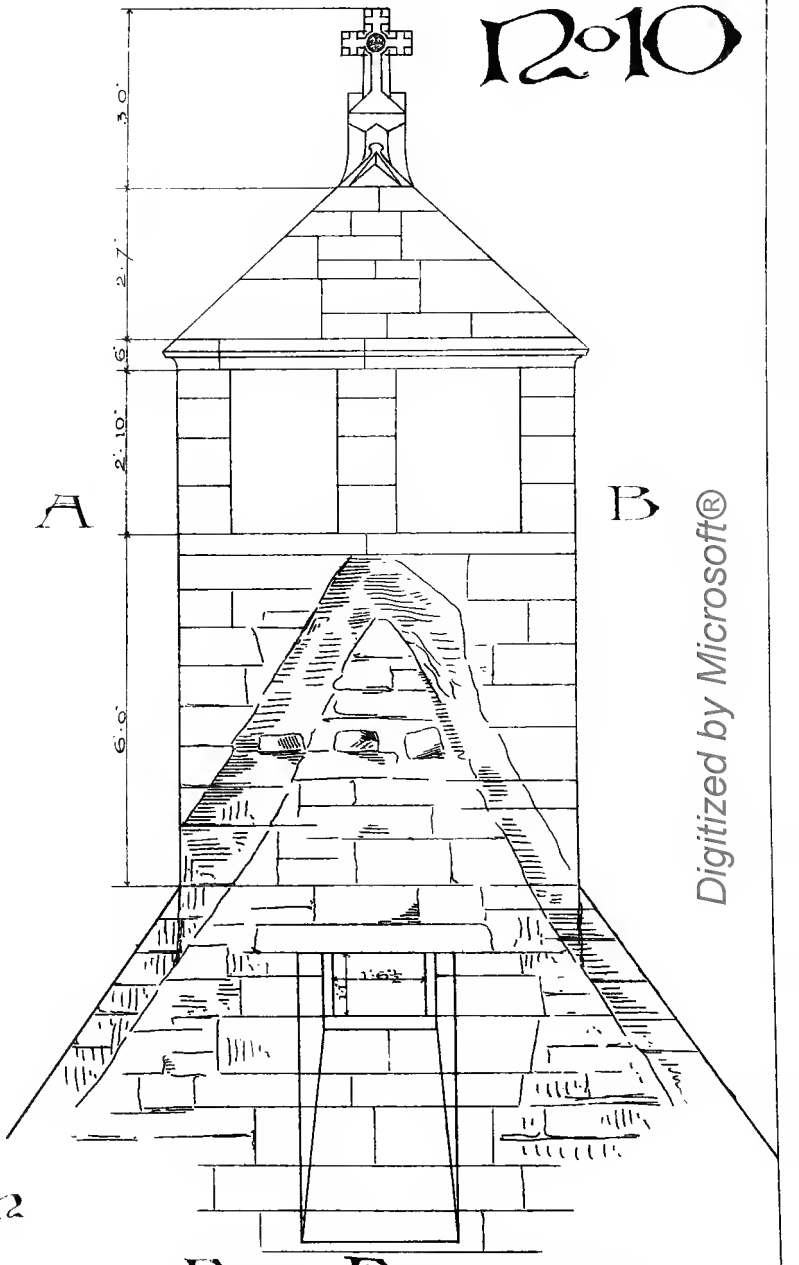
No 10



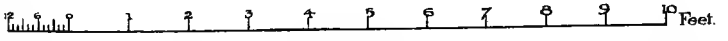
Plan at A.B.



Side Elevation



East Elevation



James A Morris, Mens. et Del.

Ayr & Galloway Arch^l Assoc^n 1886

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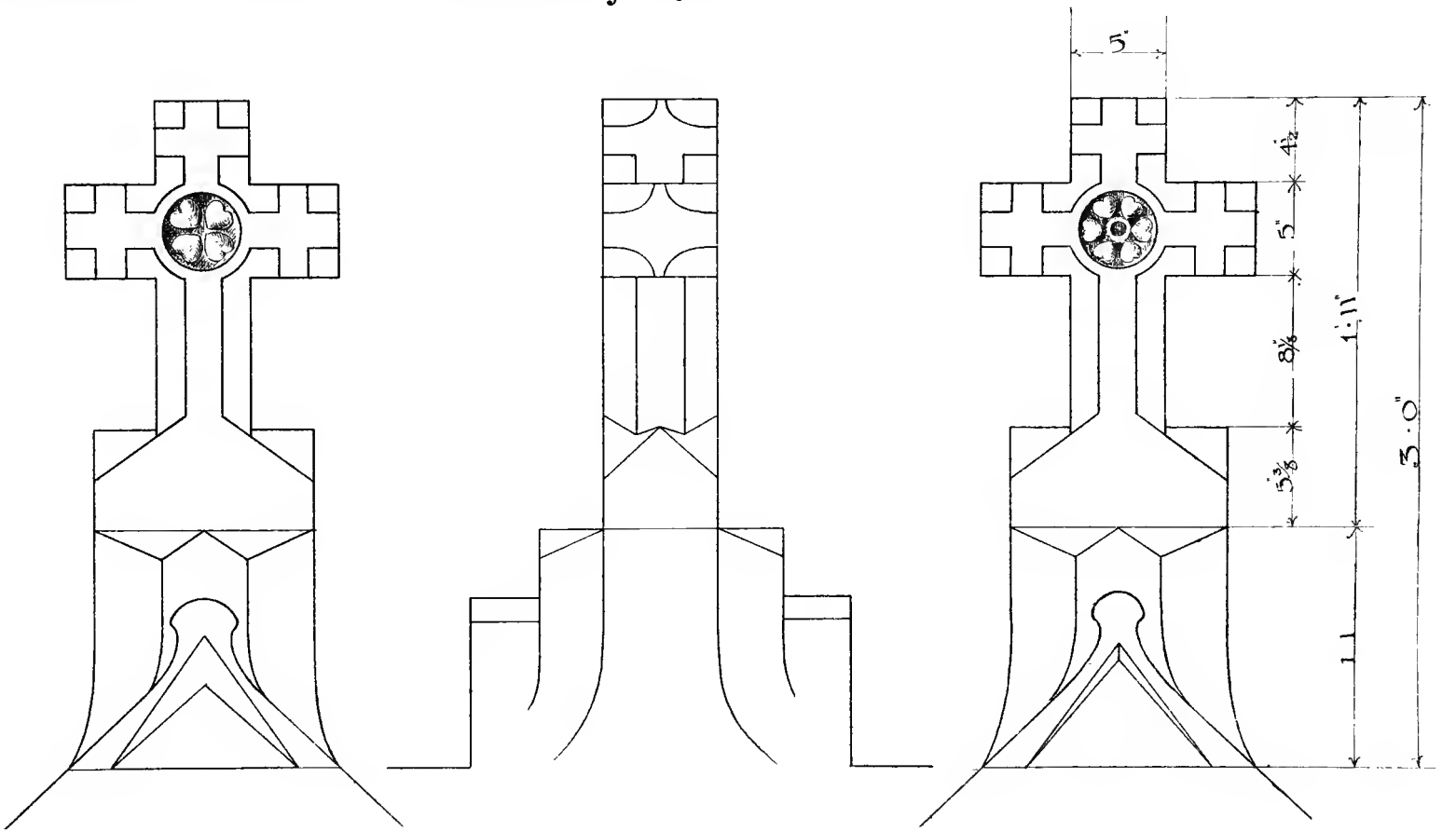
Belfry Cross.

No. 11



East View Side View West View

James A. Morris, Mens et Del.

Ayr & Galloway Arch^l Assoc^n 1886

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PLATE XII.

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PLATE XII.

A PLAN and two elevations are here given of one of the choir buttresses, also a drawing of the little ogee-headed niche of the holy water basin in the choir. The splayed base (Plate XXVI., No. 3) and the moulded string (Plate XXVI., No. 4) are carried round the entire choir. The jointing round the buttresses of the upper bed of this moulded string, as well as that of the buttress string above, is very peculiar, the slope on the face of these strings being carried through the mortar joint and curved into the line of the buttress above. The little splay along the top of the two side faces of the buttress, under the upper weathering, may be noticed, also the plain butt finish under the same of the chamfered edges of the upper stage. The splayed plinth and water spouts round the choir are detailed on Plate XXVI., No. 7.

The little niche, as already stated, is in the south wall of the choir, near the processional door.

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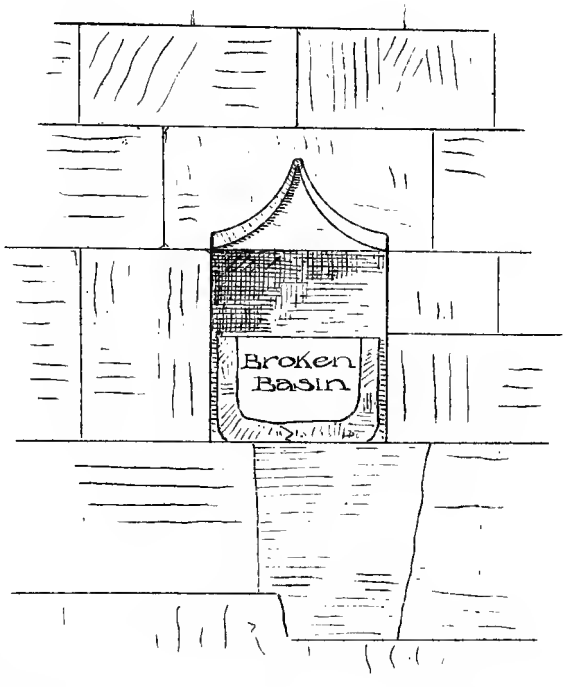
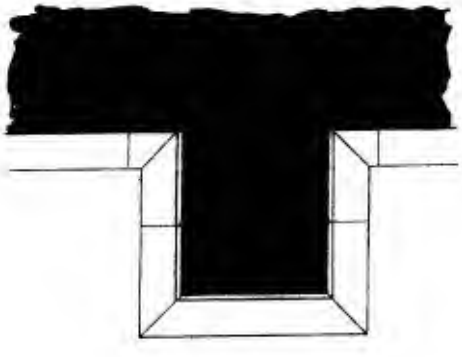
Choir Buttress. No. 12.

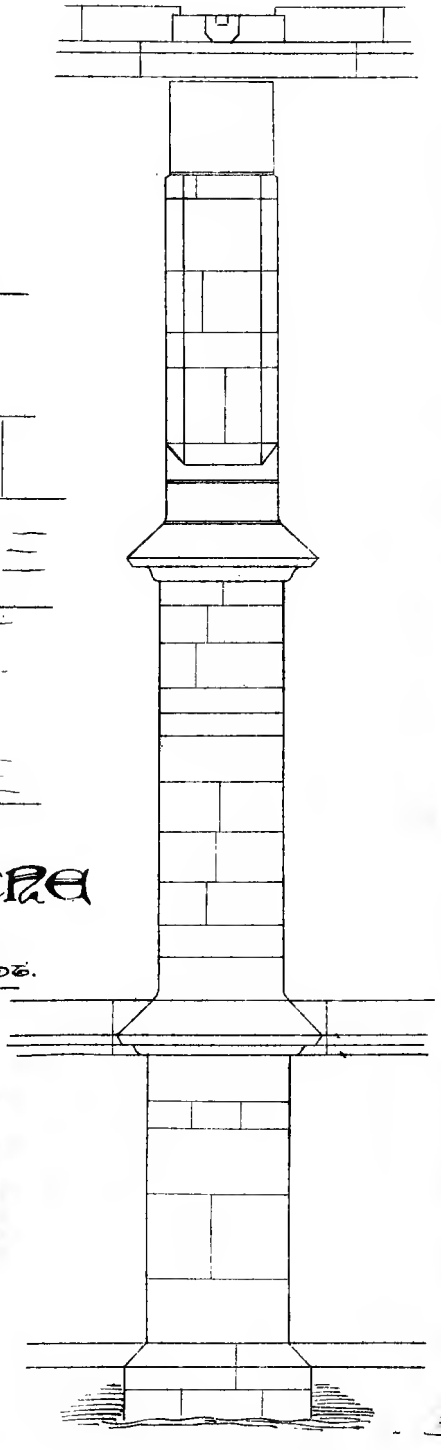


Elevation of Niche

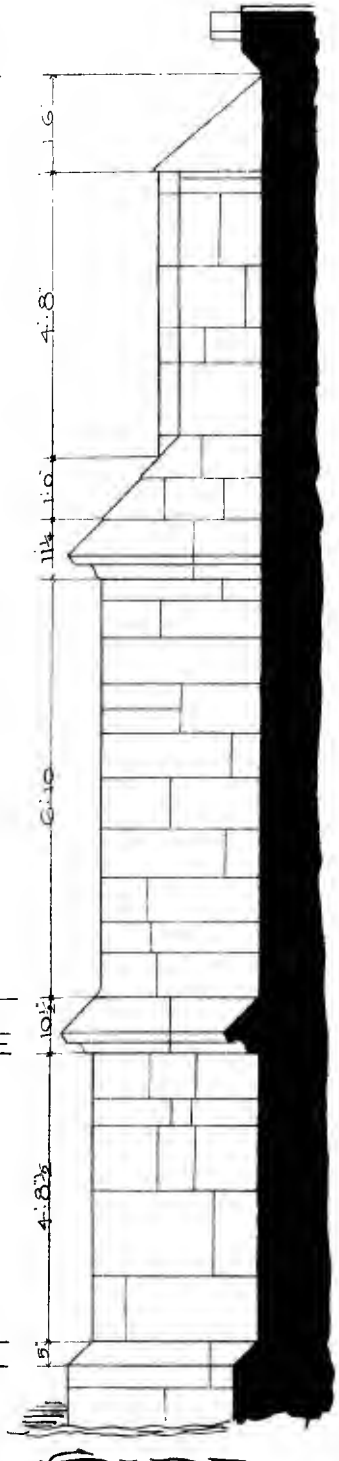
12 9 6 3 0 1 Foot.



Plan



Front



Side

10 5 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Feet

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James A. Morris, Mens. et Del.

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PLATE XIII.

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PLATE XIII.

Possibly the most elaborately carved stonework in the Abbey buildings has been that of the piscina and sedilia, drawings of which are given on this Plate. Unfortunately much of the delicate carving has been wantonly destroyed, and what is yet left has suffered much from the hand of time. The piscina shows the remains of a flat arched niche, enclosing two shallow basins, the outlet channels from which are at the back. The jamb mouldings are finished against bases (Plate XXVI., No. 14) resting upon a boldly moulded sole (Plate XXVI., No. 13). On each of the outer sides of these moulded jambs there have been small buttresses, finished at the top with a long pinnacle. The gablet is ogee in shape, enclosing a circle with quatrefoil and carved spandrils, and the hood mould has been ornamented with crockets and a carved finial, now destroyed. The sedilia shows an arcade of four compartments, with small moulded ribs on the under side of its coved canopy, and this portion of the work shows traces of dull red colouring. The outer face is represented by four elaborately carved gablets, with groups of carved pinnacles between. Each gablet has enclosed a quatrefoil in a circle, and surmounts a cusped arch, the cusping, however, being now entirely destroyed. The carved bosses at the lower extremities of the gablets and pinnacles are now merely rough masses of stone. The gablets have each had four carved crockets on either side, and on top a carved finial, the general form of which is best shown on the right hand gablet. These finials, and those of the pinnacles, have been carried above the moulded string of the choir. Details of the side jambs with their bases, and the necking at the back of the sedilia, are shown on Plate XXVI., Nos. 9, 11, and 10. The face of the stone seat is quite broken away, but sufficient remains to show fragments of a carved head at either end. For convenience of representation the piscina and sedilia are on this drawing shown on the same wall plane; the correct angle is, however, shown on Plate III., at the choir apse. The broken and crumbling stonework of the two drawings is shown as it actually exists.

The moulded steps of the sanctuary platform are here shown, also the triplet shafts of the choir with their bases, and the moulded string round the choir at the level of the window soles; details of which are given on Plate XXVI., Nos. 18, 15, 16, and 17, respectively.

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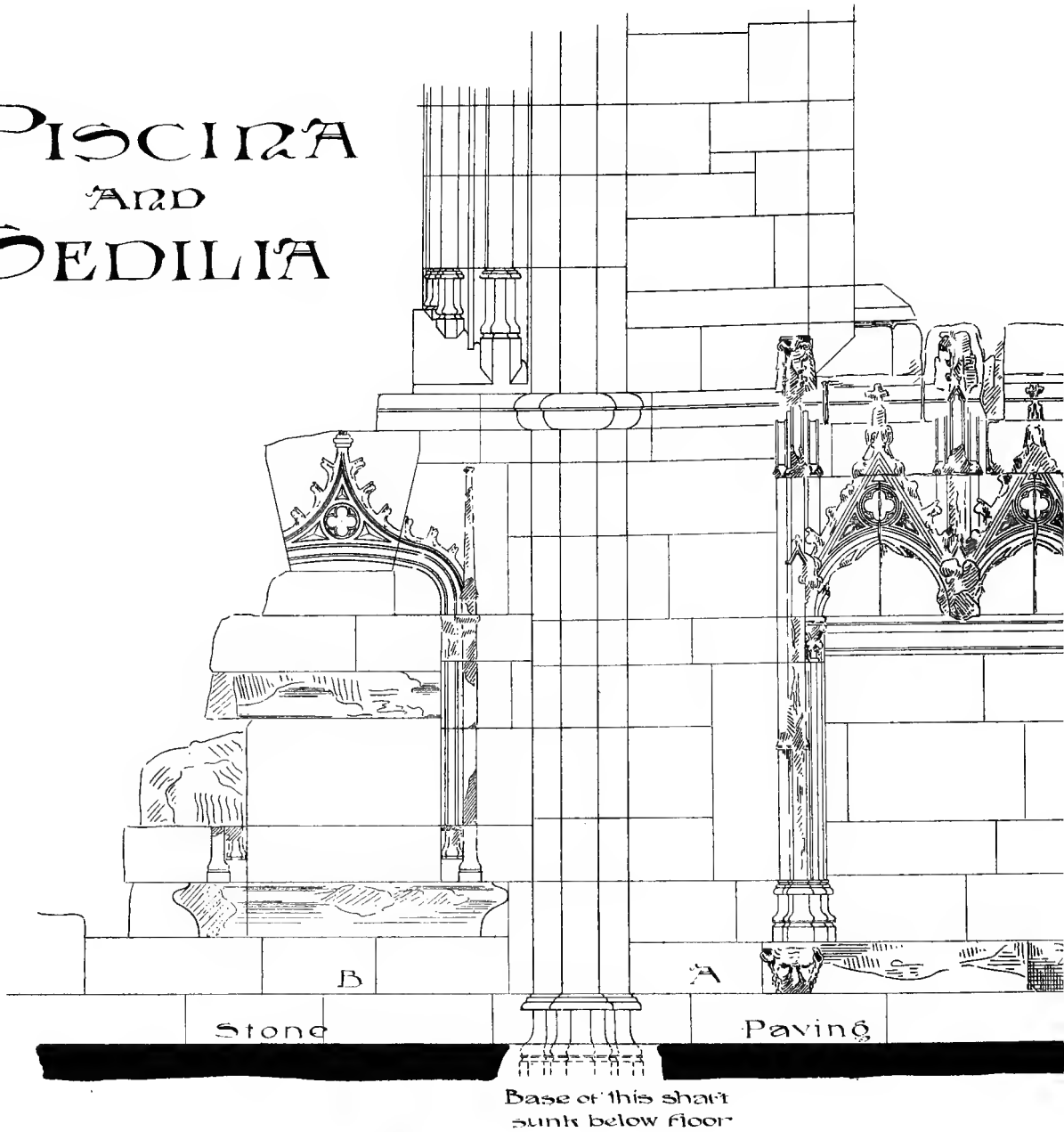
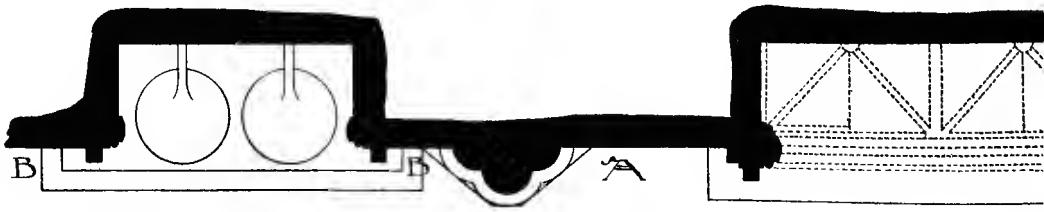
Piscina and Sedilia



Ele



Face of wall B inclined at 45°
to face of wall A·A:

P

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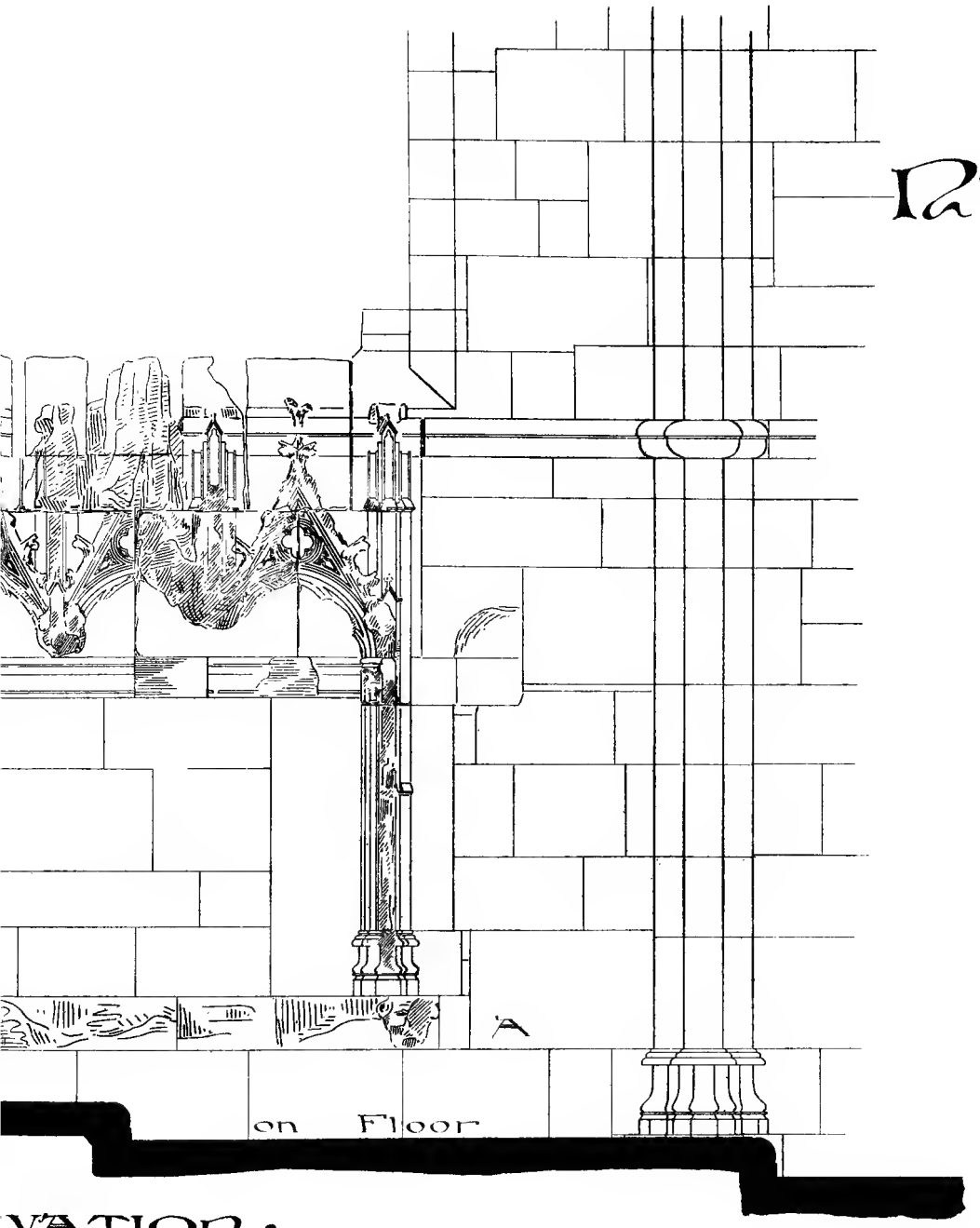
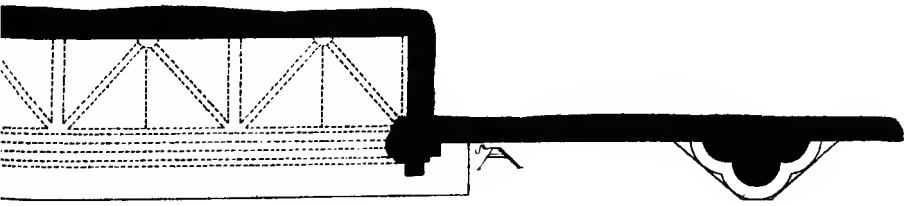
James A. Morris, Mens et Del

Ayr & Galloway A



NATION ·



LAN ·

6 7 8 9 10 Feet

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PLATE XIV.

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PLATE XIV.

THIS quaint little door is illustrated by a plan and elevation, and, to a larger scale, the detail of a jamb and base. The jamb mould (also shown on Plate XXVI., No. 20) is bold and good, and the base (Plate XXVI., No. 21), while peculiar, is of a very pleasing form. The little quirk on its lower swelling is repeated on every base throughout the choir, and its general detail is taken from that of the wall base in the earlier chapter-house (Plate XXVI., No. 22). In the base of this door the roll fillet of the jamb reappears under the octagonal necking, and the base itself assumes on plan this octagonal form, and its lower members are stopped against the fillet, which grows gradually heavier, and is continued down to the floor level, projecting at the same time beyond the face of the step. To the right of this door one of the lower wall stones is checked out to form also part of the stone paving of the floor, and this line gives the correct floor level. On the left is the step of the lower platform, with its moulded nosing. Just inside this door the lower of the two steps in the sacristy passage is sufficiently hollowed on its outer face to allow the door to swing open past it, and the left wall is checked out about two inches, the thickness of the door itself, so that when open it might be flush with the line of the passage wall, and thus not in any way further reduce the already contracted space. The curious jointing of the stonework in the wall round the door should be noted.

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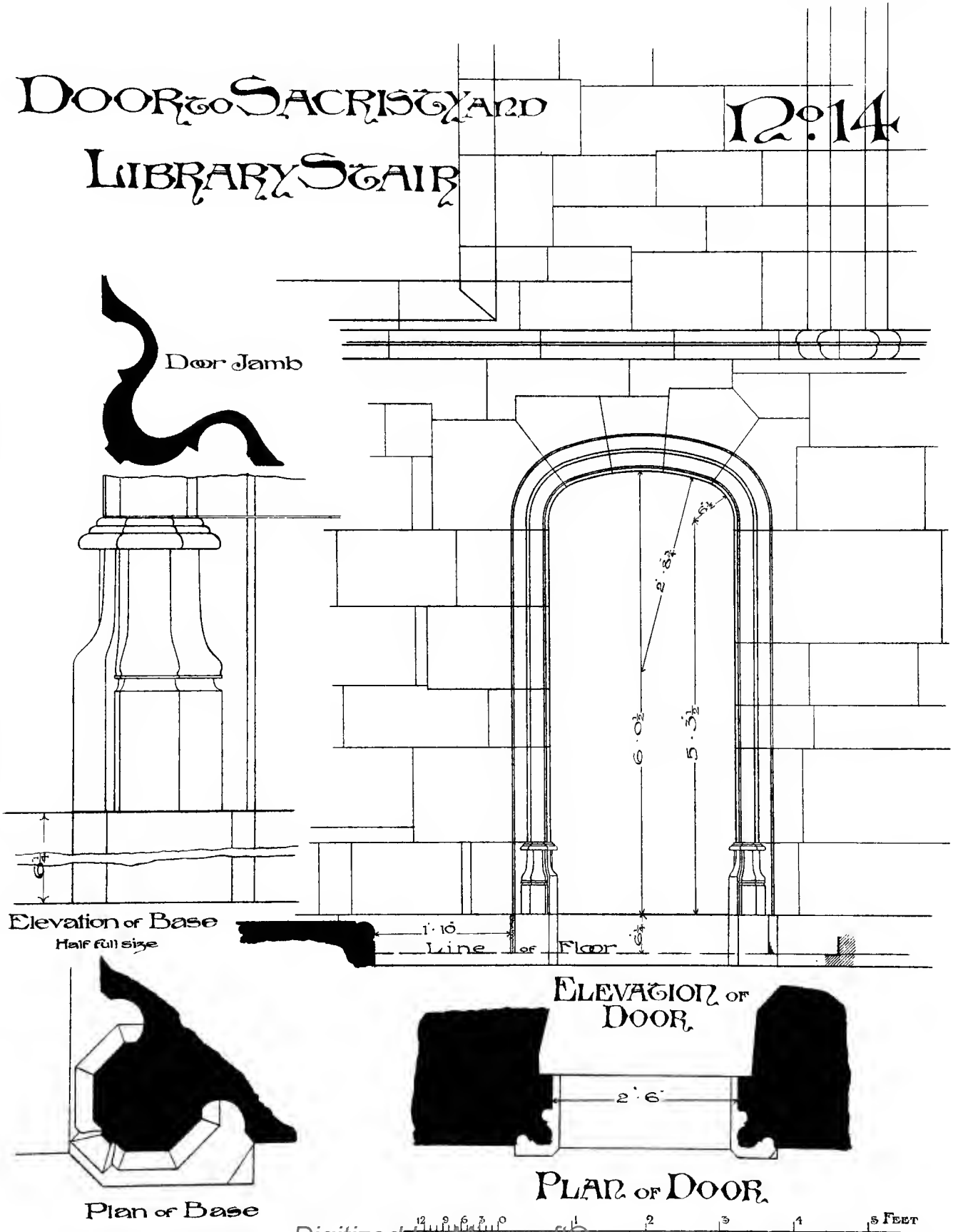
Door to Sacristy and Library Stair

No. 14



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PLATES XV. AND XVI.

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PLATES XV. AND XVI.

THE sacristy and chapter-house, being the most beautiful as well as the most perfect portions of the Abbey ruins, are in these Plates shown more in detail, and to a larger scale; and the remarks made regarding them in the descriptions accompanying Plates II. and III. are more fully illustrated by these drawings. The plan indicates more clearly the positions of the bases and shafts of the earlier chapter-house, while the section shows from the interior the entire east walls of the two chambers, also the levels of the scriptorium and library floors above, occasioned by the different heights of the vaulted ceilings. While in the sacristy, the positions of the three fragmentary original wall shafts are shown, that in the angle of what is now the stair lobby may be specially interesting, from the fact that it carries with it the moulding of the former chapter-house door (Plate XXVII., No. 11). The round-headed door from the present sacristy into this little vaulted lobby has had its left jamb stones built into the old wall, the mortar joints of which can still be traced on these stones, which now form the ingoing of the rough modern door, here cut through the wall from the choir. The lofty groined ceiling is of very elegant and graceful proportion, and the curiously carved stone corbels carrying the ribs are shown on the following Plate.

In the chapter-house the stone bench is still entire round two of its sides, and the ogee arch of the Abbot's seat is yet perfect in form although defaced in detail. The bosses of the four compartments of the groined ceiling appear each to have carried a carved shield, and any of the carving remaining on these shields has been shown as carefully as possible in dotted lines on the plan. The shield on the south-west compartment shows what is apparently intended to be the apsidal end of a building, closely resembling the present choir apse when entire, and of which it may possibly be a rude representation. For details of the sacristy and chapter-house see Plate XXVII., Nos. 3 to 12 inclusive.

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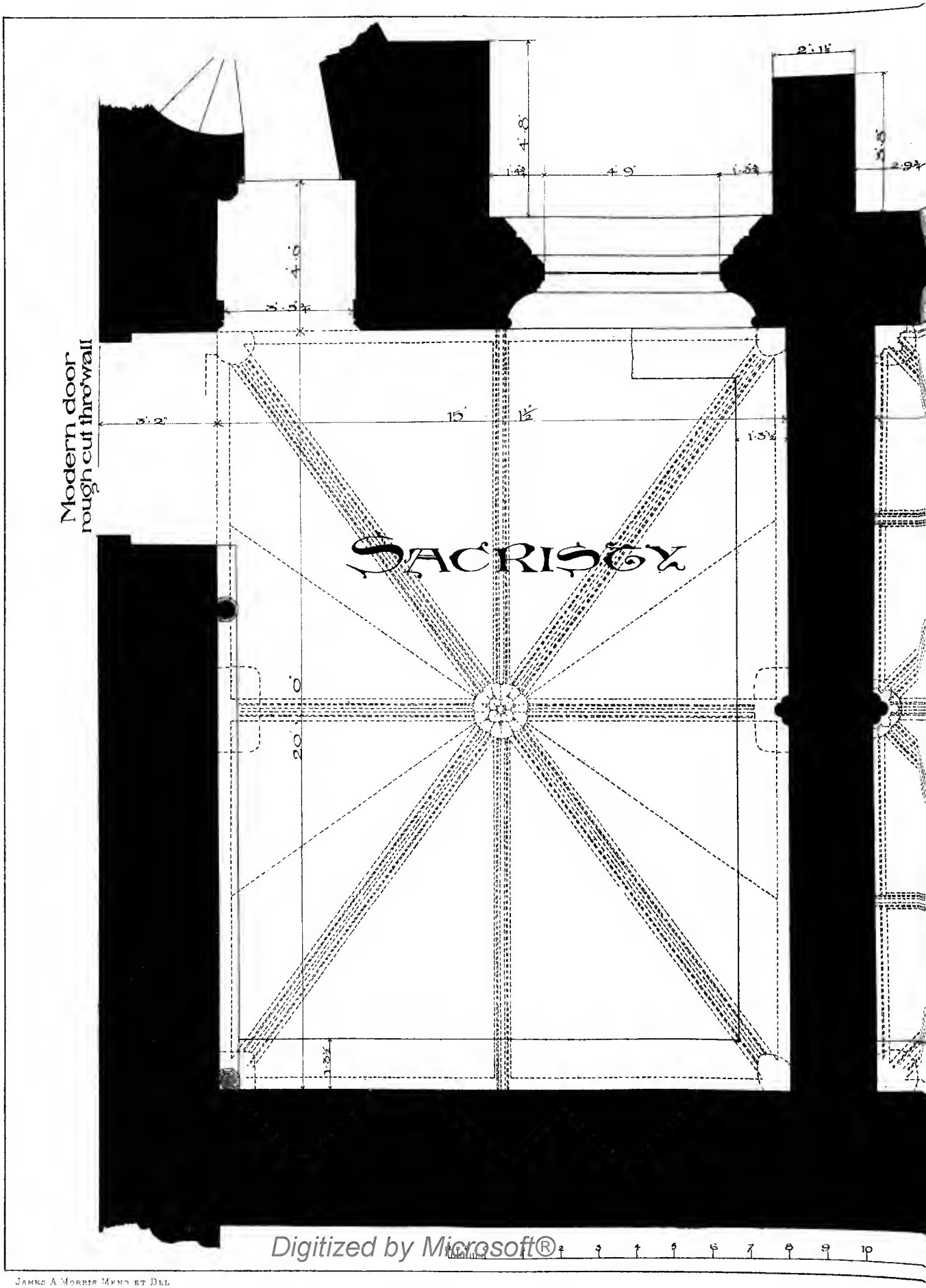

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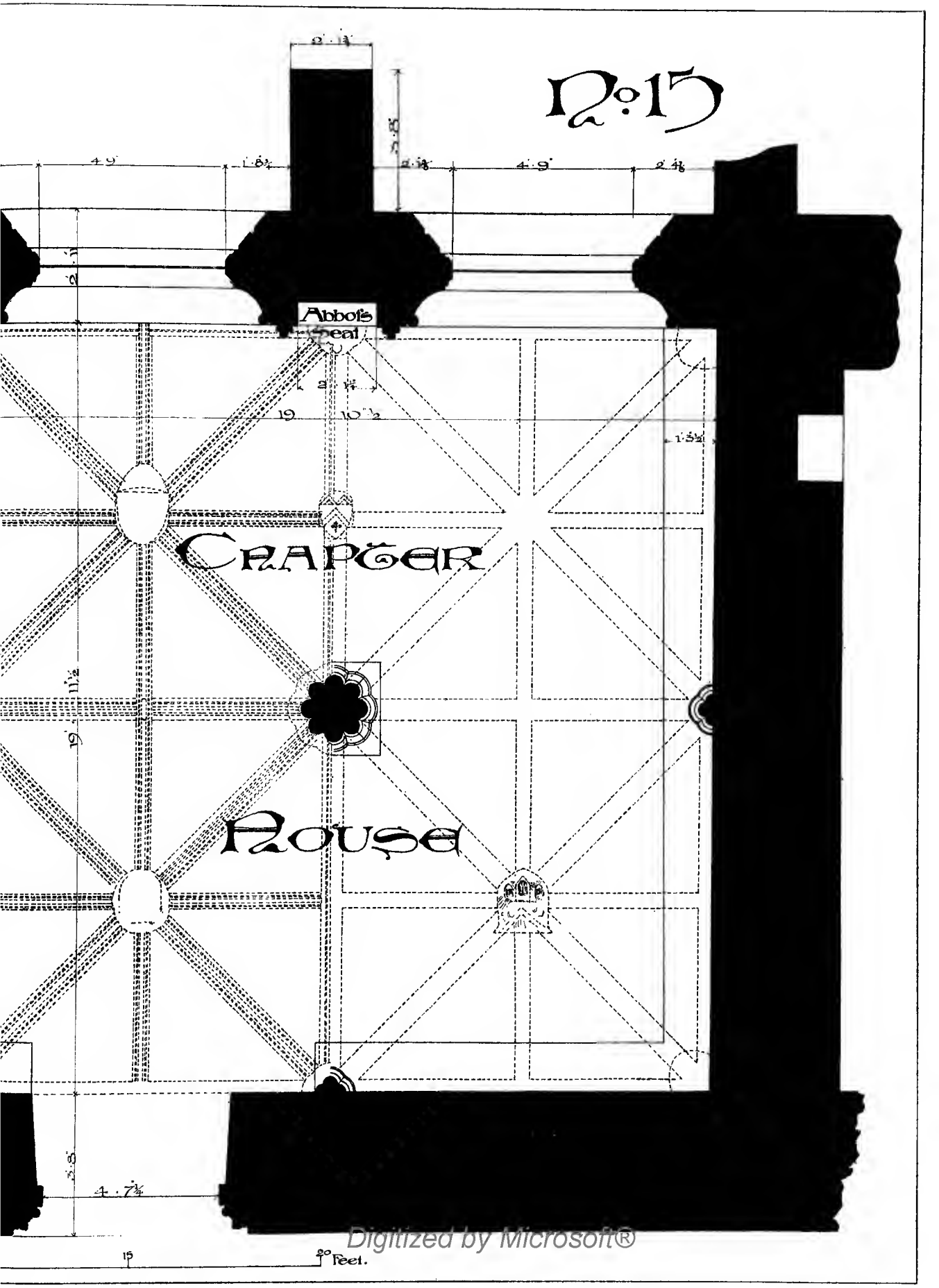
James A Morris Mem et Del

Ayr & Galloway



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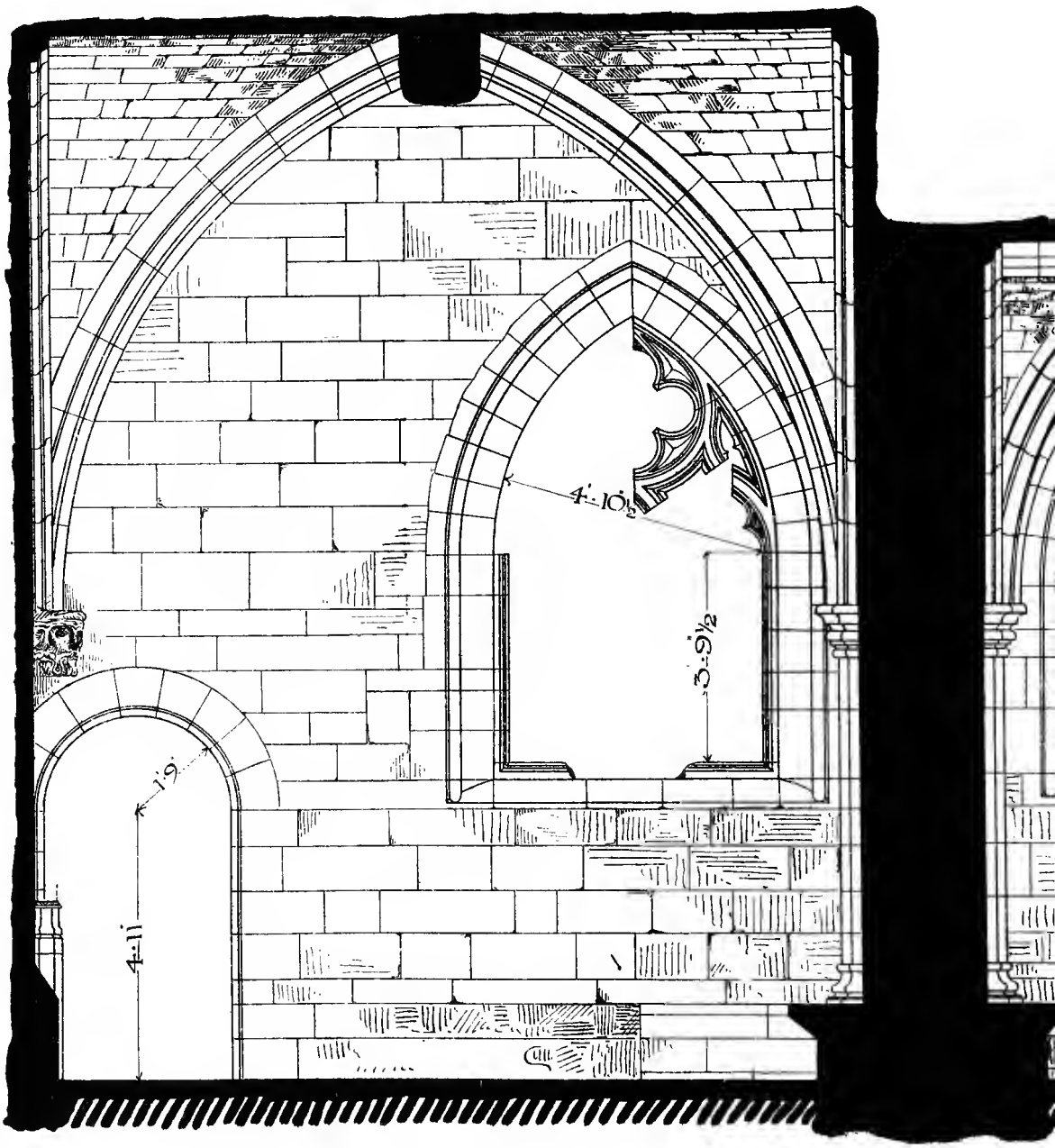
Scriptorium over



Sacristy

Section

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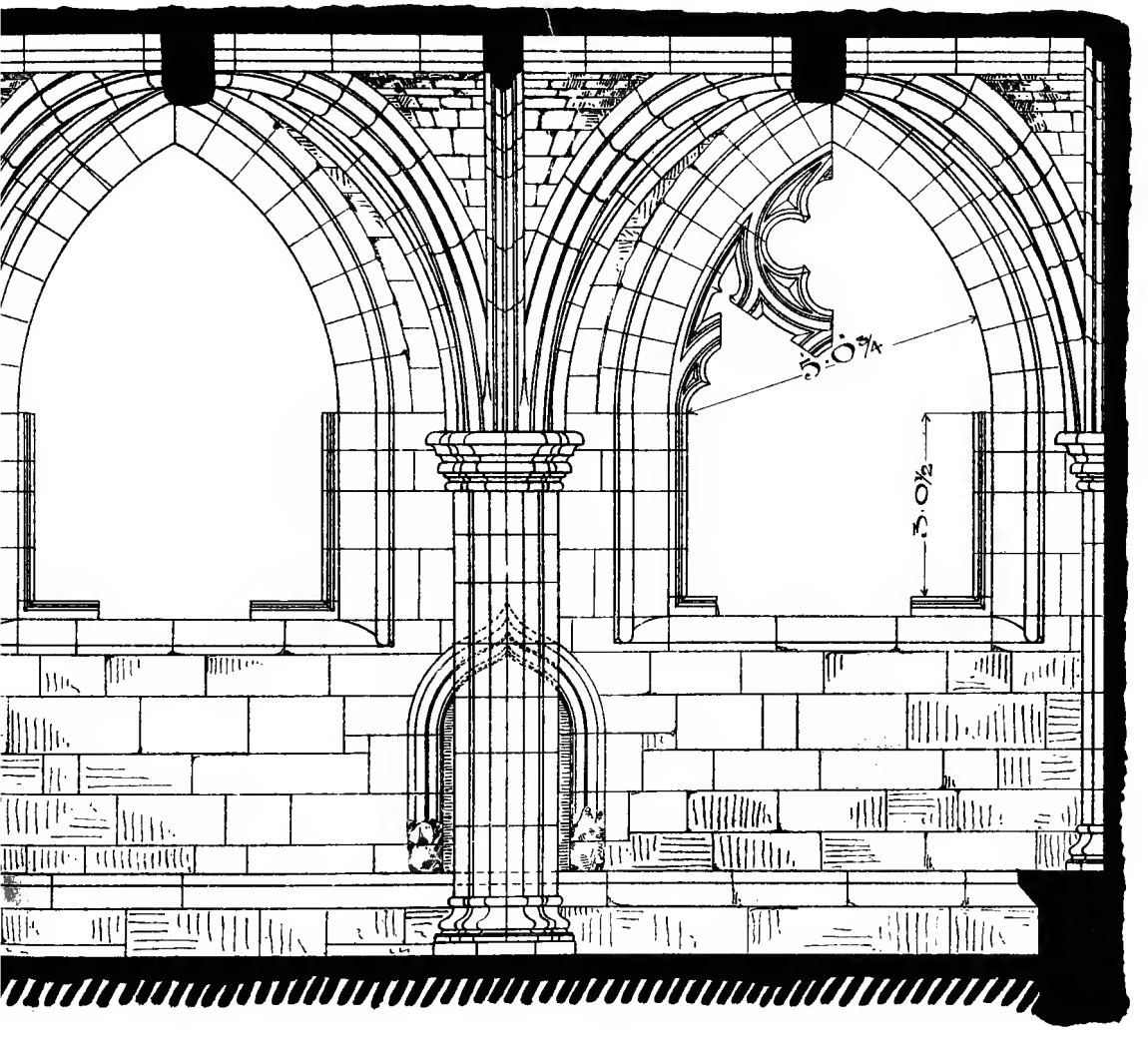
Ann & Galloway

No. 16

LIBRARY OVER



CHAPTER HOUSE

LOOKING EAST

10 15 Feet

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PLATE XVII.

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PLATE XVII.

AMONG the quaintest features of Crosraguel Abbey are the curiously carved corbels in the sacristy. Unfortunately much of this interesting work is now indistinct and very indefinite, partly owing to the boarding up of the sacristy window, and partly on account of the dampness of the chamber and the consequent decay of the stone. As correct a rendering of it as possible has, however, been here given, and a few explanatory notes may also be of interest. Nos. 1 to 4 are the angle corbels, and Nos. 5 and 6 those on the side walls. No. 1, in the north-east angle, is a rude representation of a bearded head with three faces. No. 2 is in the south-east angle, and, being next the window, is in a better light, and can be more easily seen. No. 3, in the north-west angle, appears to have been floral in character, two circular flowers being most prominent, but the general design is almost altogether obliterated. No. 4, in the south-west angle, is a gagged head, with staring eyeballs and a very flat face. No. 5 is on the north wall, and is the largest mass of carving in the chamber, and seems to be two roughly-cut monsters, with heads of men, and lions' bodies partly covered with scales. No. 6, on the south wall, forms the capital of the only wall shaft in the sacristy, and carries two sitting squirrels, evidently enjoying a quiet meal. All these corbels carry the ribs of the vaulted ceiling, and No. 7 is the boss at the intersection of these ribs. No. 8 is one of the hood mould terminals of the sacristy window, and is graced with the form of a mermaid, for whose reception a special little niche has been cut out of the side buttress. No. 9 is from the nave, and shows the base of one of the two wall shafts, with the fragment of the classic band between, already mentioned as being the only existing portions of Lady Row's tomb.

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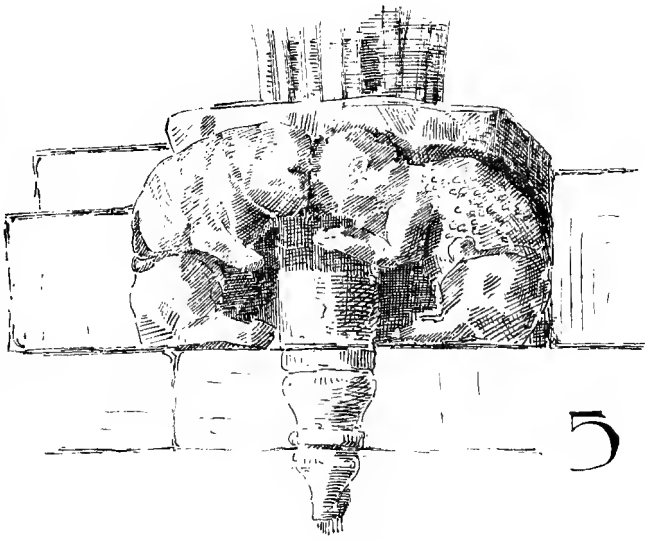
CORBELS FROM THE SACRISTY.

No. 17.



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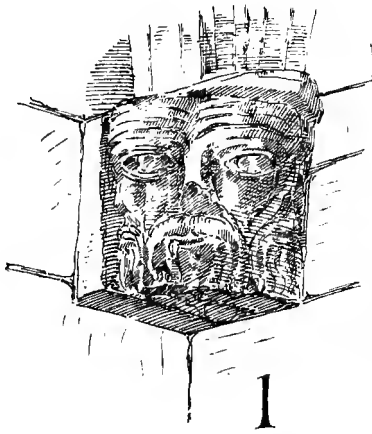
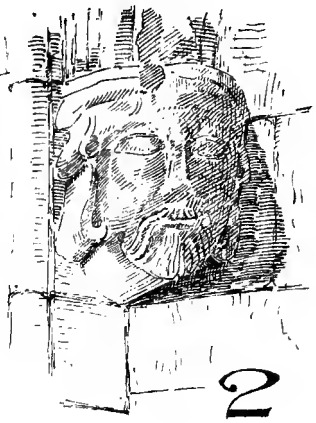


1



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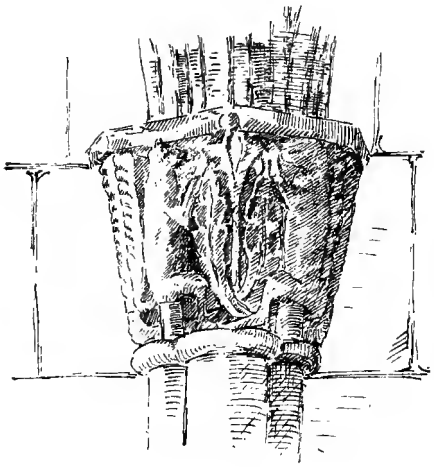

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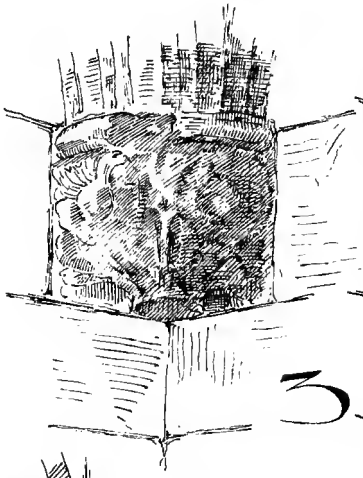

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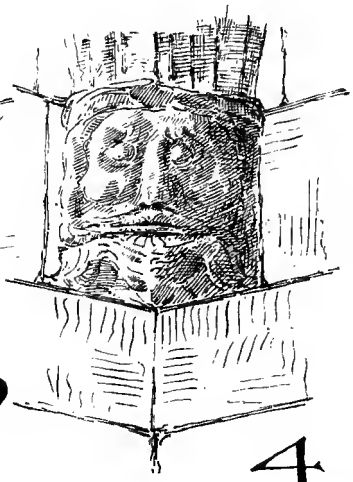

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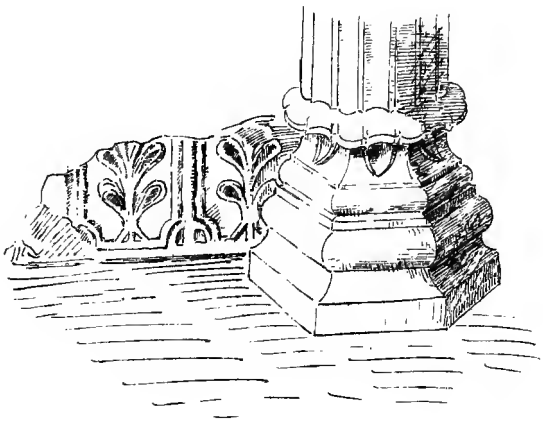

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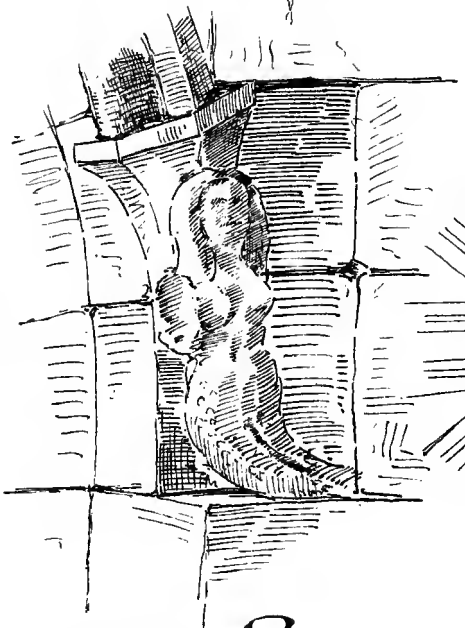

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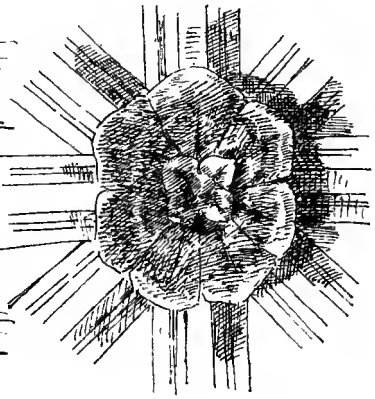

7

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PLATE XVIII.

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PLATE XVIII.

On this drawing is shown, to a large scale, the south bay of the chapter-house and library. The window rybat, arch, and hood mould, with its carved end and apex, are fairly entire, and sufficient of the tracery remains to indicate its general design; and it is worth noting that its largest stone, with a considerable leverage of dead weight, is held in position by a single joint, and that apparently of little strength. The carving on the hood mould is very original, the two lower terminals being grotesque representations of the human figure, while the carving at the apex is so indefinite that its form only can be outlined. The hood moulds of the other two similar windows have been ornamented with like carving, rude and quaint; the terminal at the north side of the sacristy window, and shown on the preceding Plate, being peculiarly characteristic. Above the chapter-house window one of the small east windows of the library is shown, and it is moulded in the same manner as that overlooking the cloister garth (Plate XX.) The section shows the side view of one of the buttresses, the ingoing of the chapter-house and library windows, the line of the library floor, and the top of the stone seat round the chapter-house. The plan gives the figured sizes of the chapter-house window and adjoining buttress, and a detail of the rybat and hood mould of the former is shown on Plate XXVII., No. 1.

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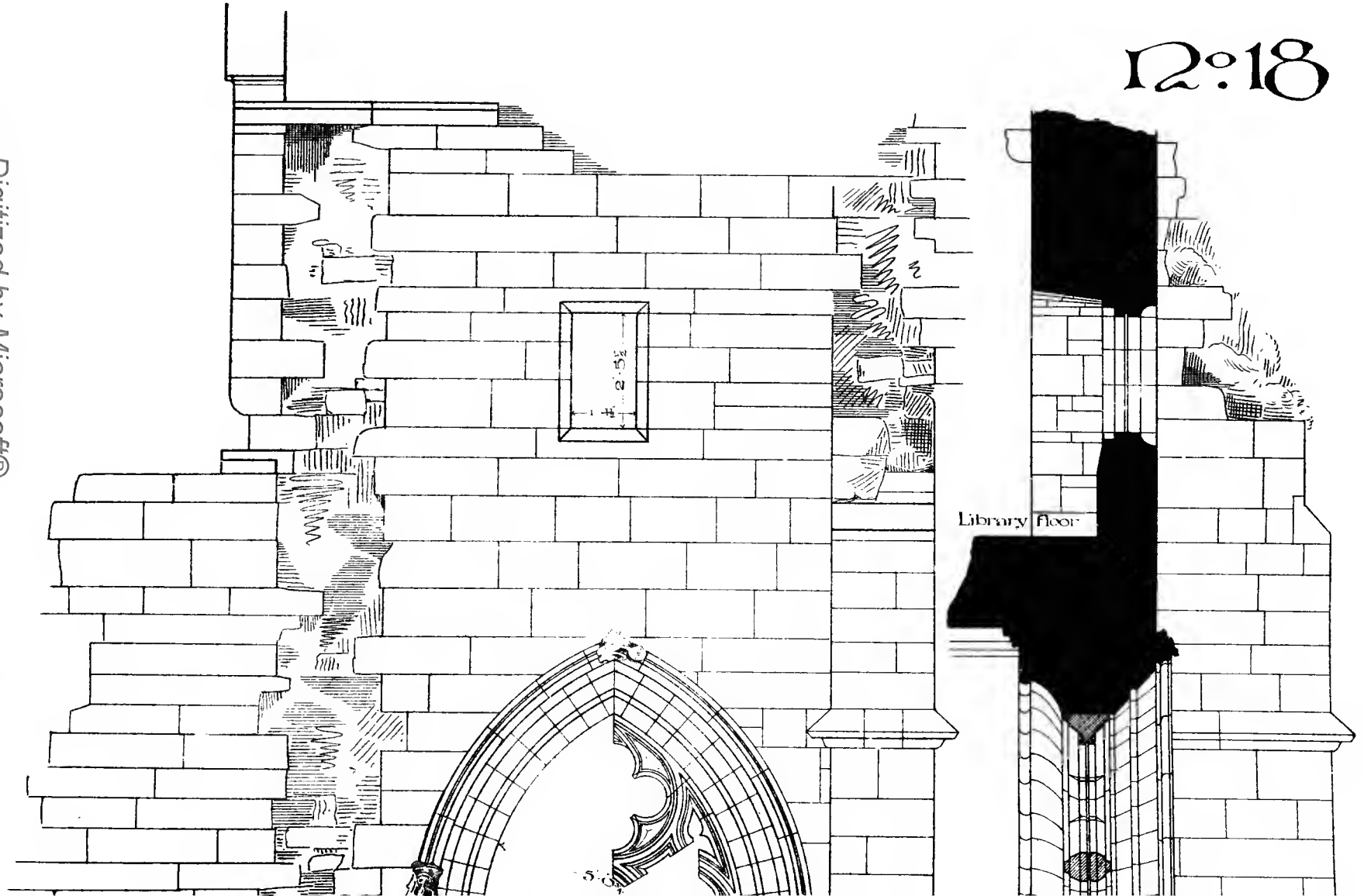
South Bay of Chapter House.

No. 18



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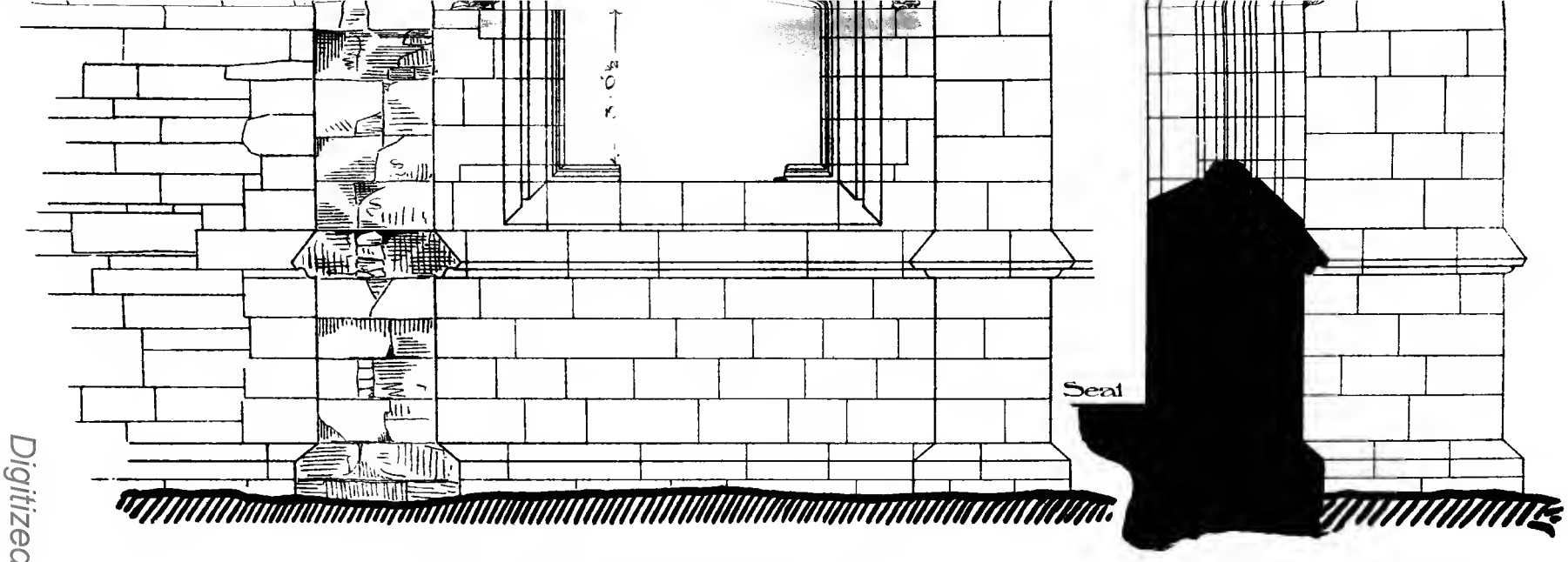
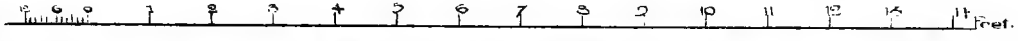
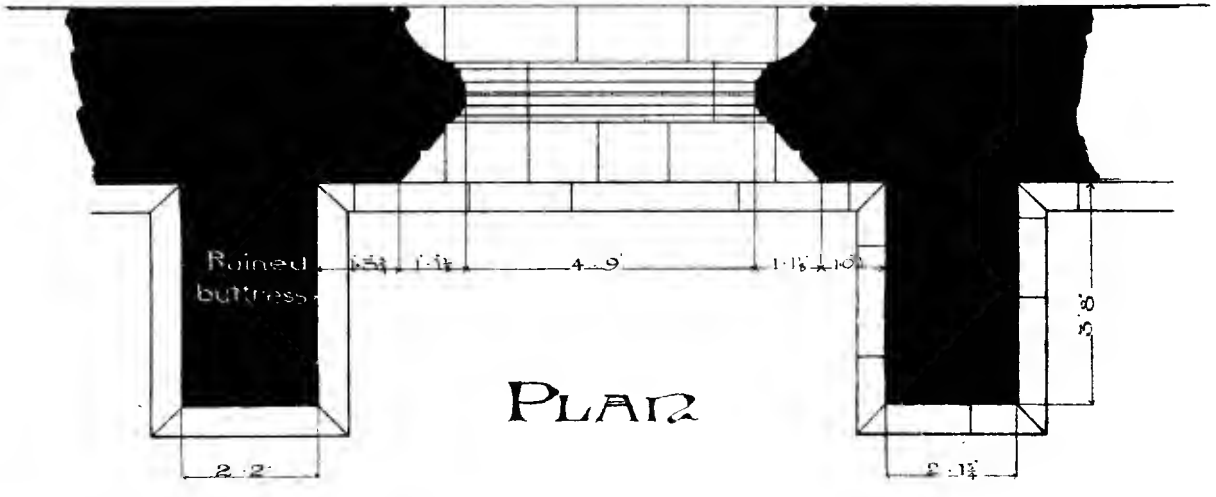


EXTERIOR ELEVATION

SECTION





PLAN

JAMES A. MORRIS, MENS ET DEL

AYR & GALLOWAY ARCH^L ASSOC^N 1886

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PLATE XIX.

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PLATE XIX.

THREE of the four remaining doors in the cloister are shown on this Plate, and of these that of the chapter-house is the most important. The moulded jambs (Plate XXVII., No. 2) of this door have been finished at their lower ends with bases, the detail of which is now very uncertain. The unequal mitering at the apex of the arch is the result of careless workmanship, and the finish of the arch mould on either side is, in consequence, of slightly different size and contour; the lower ends of the hood mould are cut square, like those of the processional door from the choir, shown on this Plate, and a similar finish is found on the door in the belfry gable. The processional door has been moulded on its outer jamb (Plate XXVI., No. 19) and inner arris, the former moulding terminating upon a moulded base, now almost entirely worn away. This is the door already spoken of as an insertion in the existing wall of the former choir, and the mason's mark found on three of the stones of this door, is the same as the one mark peculiar to the early fifteenth century portion of the choir as it now exists. The little round-headed door, the last shown on this sheet, leads to the cellarer's passage, and is probably of a slightly later date than either of the two doors described above.

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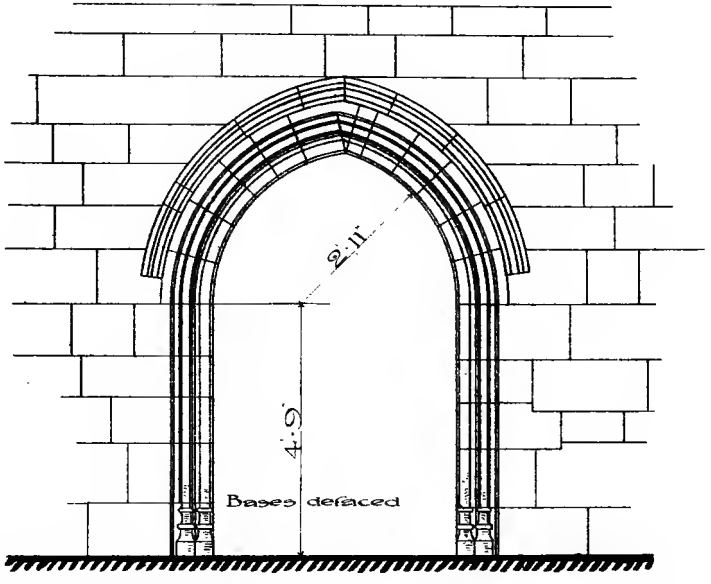
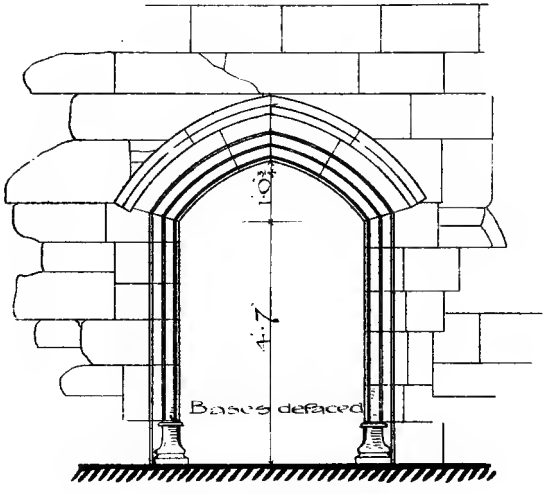
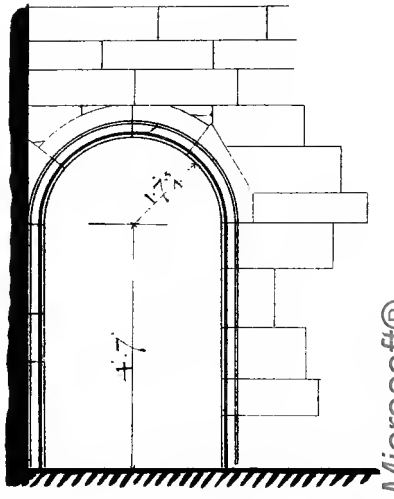
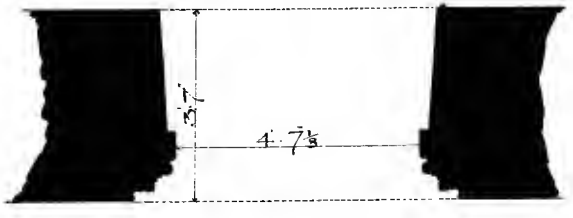
Doors in Cloister

No. 19

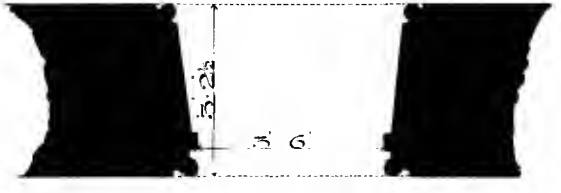




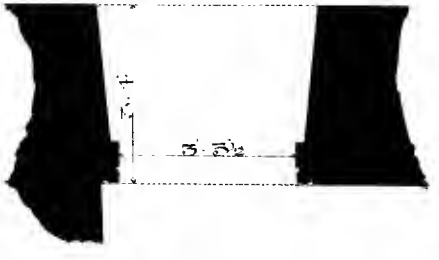




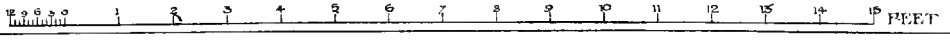
Plan and Elevation of Chapter House Door



Plan and Elevation of Door from Choir



Plan and Elevation of Door S.E. Angle of Cloister



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Ayr & Galloway Archt Assocn 1886

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PLATE XX.

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PLATE XX.

On this Plate is shown part of the east wall of the cloister, with the little library window overlooking the garth. The window itself is very simple and effective, and contrasts pleasantly with the plain mass of masonry around. Immediately under it are two of the corbels for the support of the former wall beam of the east alley roof, and the water table above is quite fresh, and almost wholly entire. The plan shows the usual stone window seats, and the corbels in the wall above indicate the line of the ceiling beam. The curious stone fillet on the inside of the mullion and transom is peculiar, and on the exterior the deep hollow moulding is very satisfactory. These moulded stones are detailed on Plate XXVII., Nos. 13, 14, and 15. The library, and the sacristy adjoining, are later in date than the chapter-house and sacristy above which they are built, and the junction line of the two portions can be easily followed on the east and west walls. On the latter wall the four corbels next the choir are much weatherworn, and bear traces of carving similar in style to that found in the sacristy, and these corbels are earlier than those remaining to the westward, which are quite plain, and of the same date as the upper rooms.

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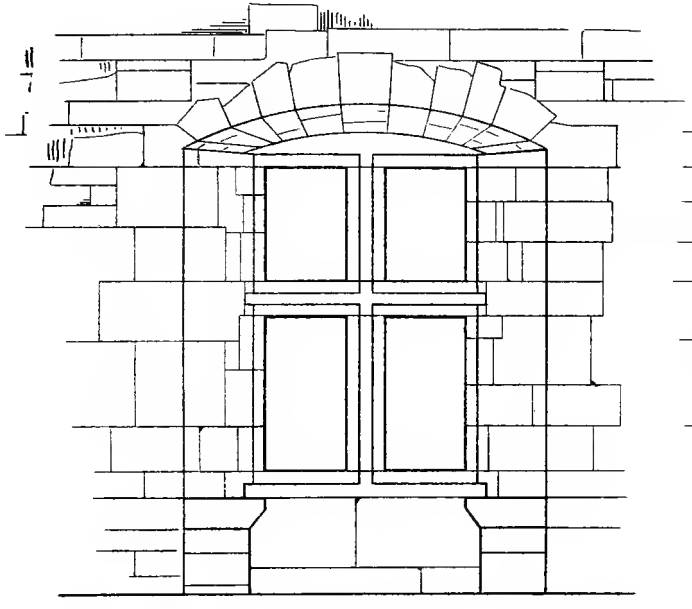
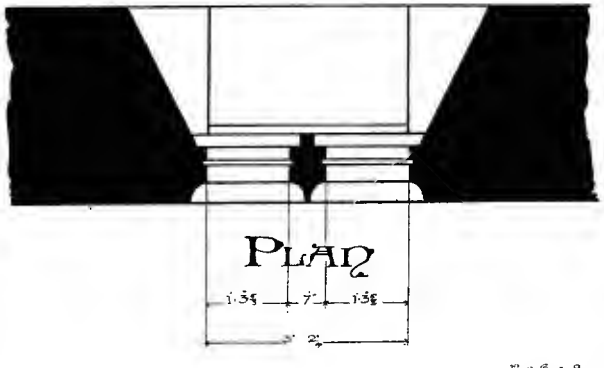
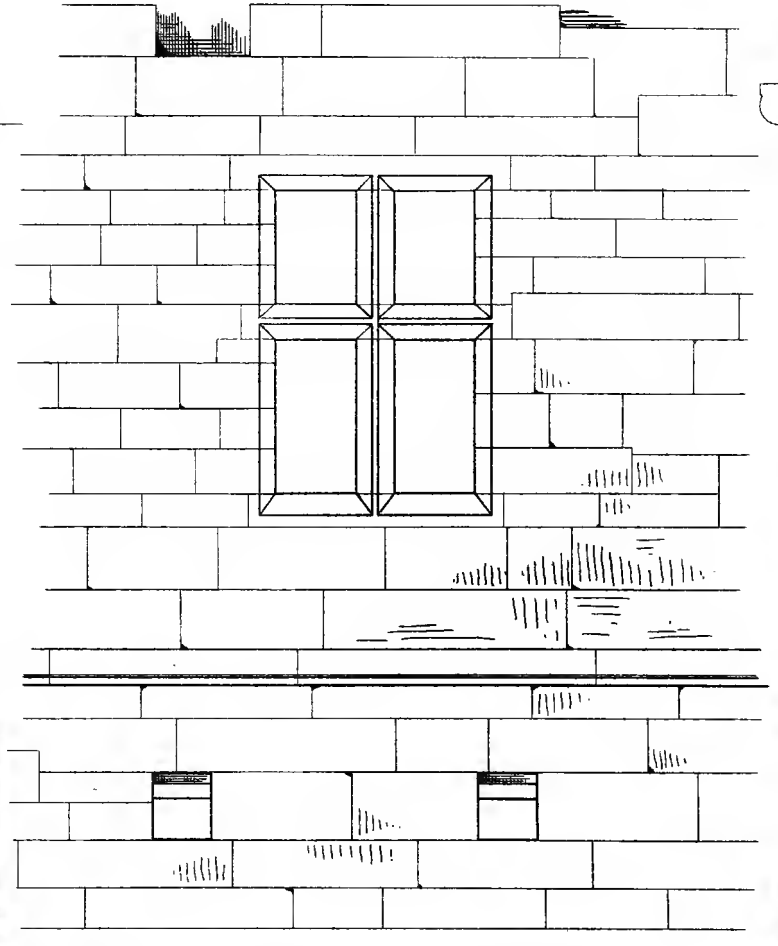
Library Window. No. 20



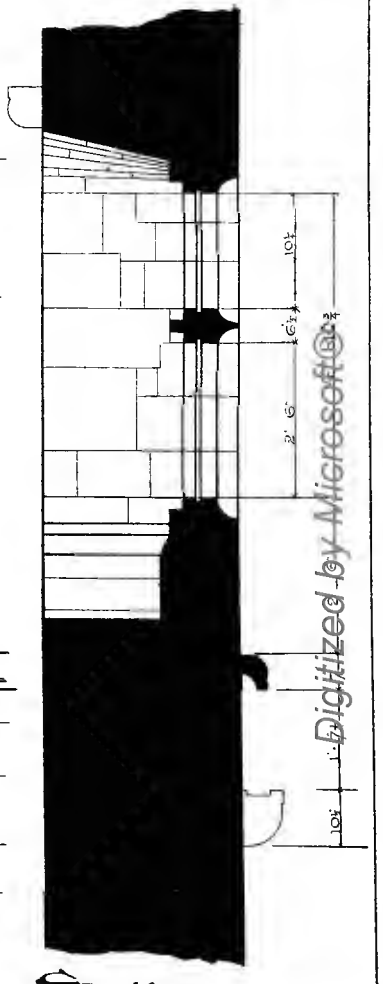
Interior View



Plan



Elevation of Cloister



Section

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PLATE XXI.

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PLATE XXI.

THIS is the only measured drawing illustrative of the Abbot's tower, and on it is shown a plan and elevation of one side of its principal apartment. The flat jointing of the round corner stones of the fireplace opening is very bad, and the lintel, which the left hand stone shows to have been keyed in, is now lost. The raised stone fender is, however, a good feature, and one to be commended in those early days when floor draughts were common and carpets a somewhat rare luxury. At the side of the fireplace is a small aumbry, of a curious and rather awkward shape; it shows a gibblet check, and the hinge and fastening marks of a small door. Along the top of the wall above is a continuous corbel string, for the support of the ceiling beams. A section and half plan of the window in the west wall is shown, and in the opposite wall a large moulded aumbry. The detail of this aumbry jamb and those of the entrance door and fireplace are shown on Plate XXVII., Nos. 21, 19, and 20.

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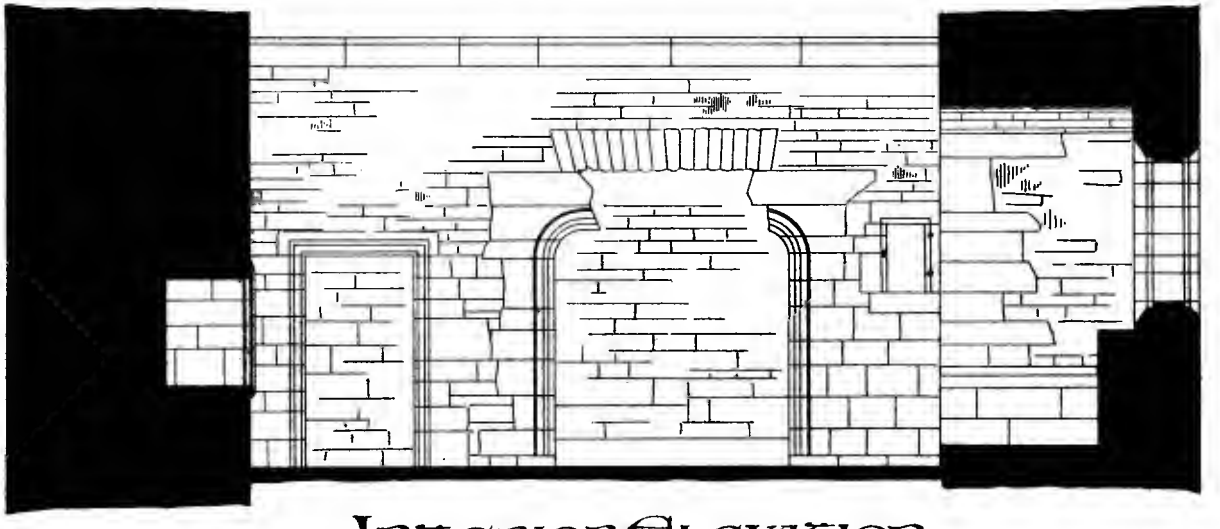
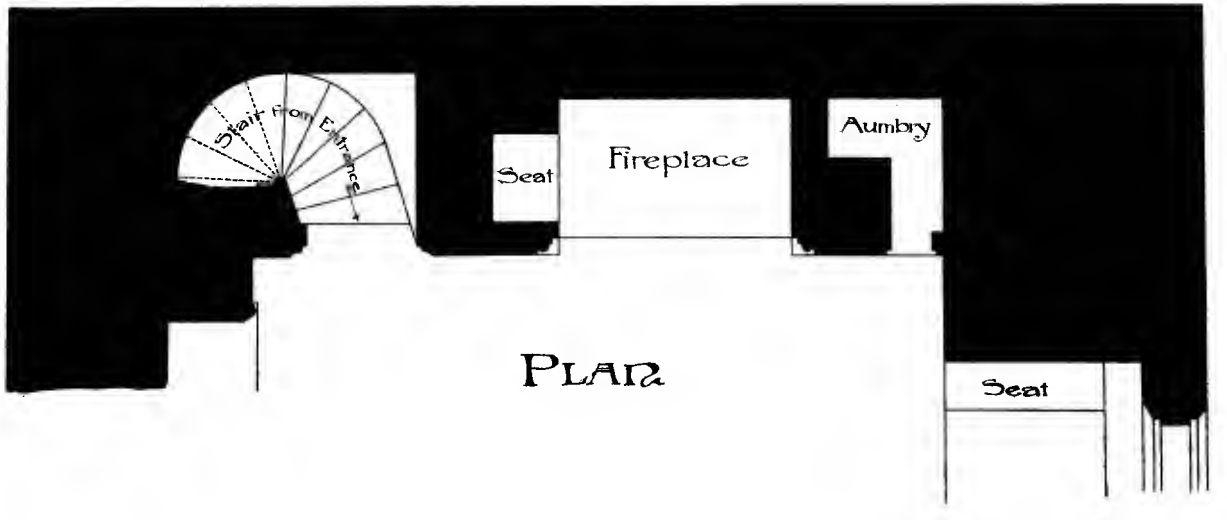
South Side of Abbot's Tower

No 21



Interior Elevation



Plan

Feet.

James A. Morris, Mens. et Del

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PLATES XXII. XXIII. AND XXIV.

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PLATES XXII. XXIII. AND XXIV.

THESE three Plates are principally drawings of the gate tower, which was probably the last inhabited portion of the Abbey, and even now it only requires a roof and two floors to render it again perfectly habitable. These drawings are perhaps also interesting as showing in detail a small semi-baronial building of the sixteenth century, which is, so far at least as the walls are concerned, in almost perfect preservation. The entrance archway is vaulted, and in the thickness of the wall on one side is a long narrow chamber, with one small wall slit for light. The stair to the upper rooms opens from the courtyard; and near the level of the first floor is a now built-up door, leading to the walk on the top of the battlemented screen wall, which connects this tower with the claustral buildings. In one of Mr. Fergusson's sketches he shows the corbelling of a small circular stair in the angle where this wall joins that of these buildings, but unfortunately this portion of the wall is now a wreck of fallen masonry; still it is more than probable that the battlemented walk terminated at the stair, which would communicate with the courtyard or one of the cloister buildings. Slezer, however, in his drawing shows this same battlemented wall returned along the entire west wall of the common room, but one cannot be at all certain that the wall head walk was carried along with it, for the wall is now very ruinous, and there is no trace visible of any stair or other opening from this wall to the ground or nave. Returning to the tower, its upper floors have been of wood, and a large fireplace, and two small windows with stone seats are in each of the two rooms. The stair is continued up to the level of the roof, round which has been a paved walk with battlements, the merlons of which are now destroyed; and from the stair side of this walk ten little stone steps, five on either side, lead up to the small square chamber above the circular stair, called the watch-tower.

On Plate XXIV. two plans, an elevation and a section, are given of the dovecot, the door to which appears to have opened from the wall head of the domestic buildings, and this wall is shown by Clerk to have been corbelled on its outer face, and it may possibly have had, like the wall from the gate tower, a passage along the top. In the dovecot the nests are about 8 inches square, arranged in fourteen rows, with 4-inch stone divisions between, and the entrance for the pigeons is at the top. In the centre of the floor is a trapdoor or hatch opening to a small circular chamber below, about 6 feet 7 inches in diameter, with three narrow wall slits for light. Grose says, "this room or 'circular shaft' surrounded a well of excellent water;" the only entrance to which must have been from the floor of the dovecot above. The two rugged openings at present existing in its walls were made some years ago for the passage of a drain, at which time the workmen were down to a depth of several feet, but no trace of any well was then found.

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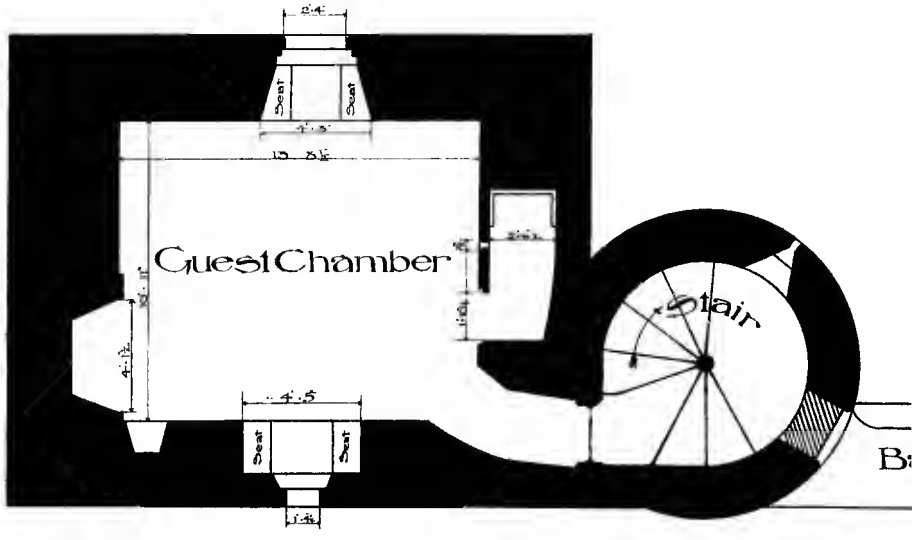
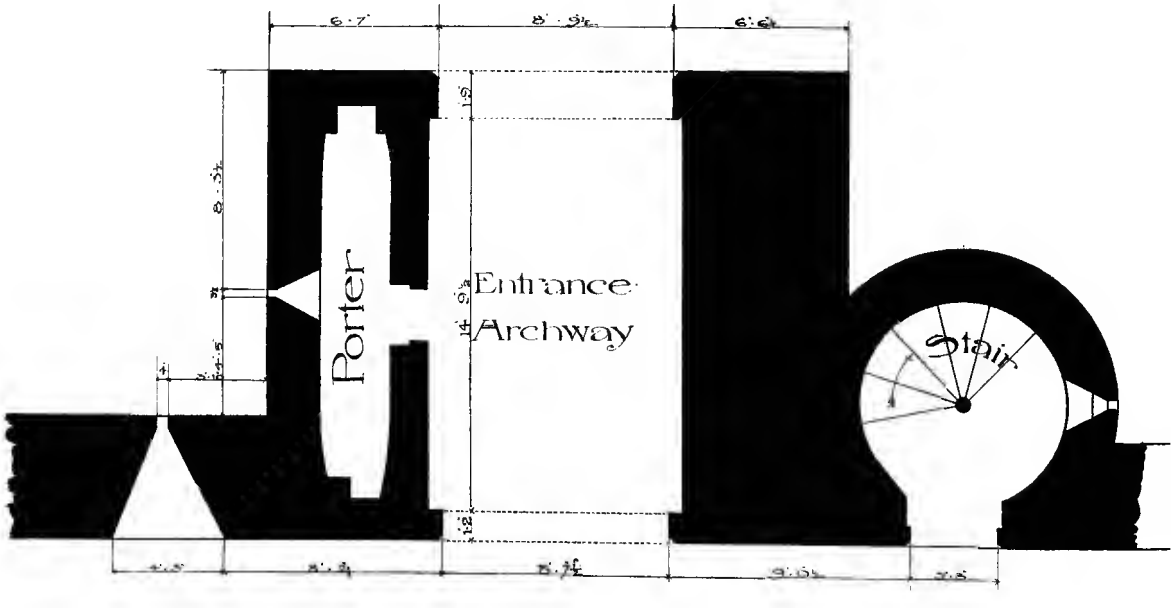
Entrace Gateway and Gue



Plan of First Floor



Plan of Ground Floor

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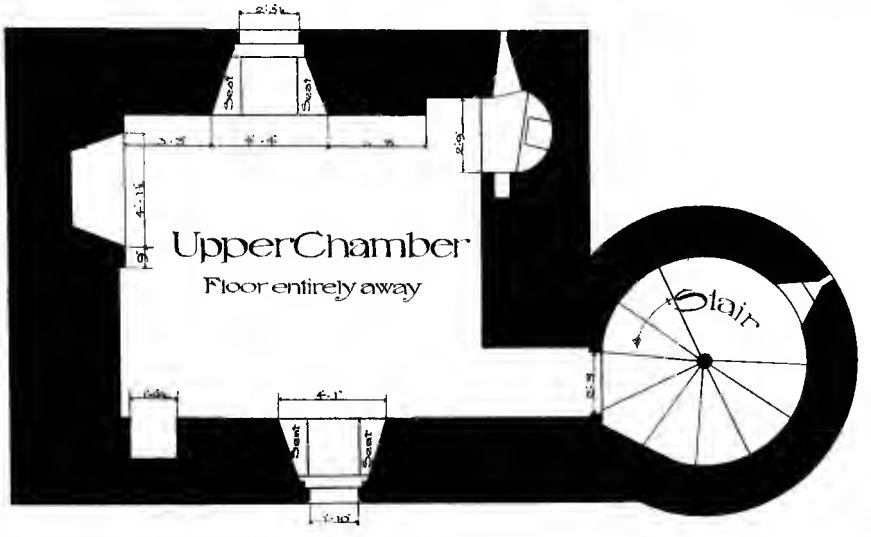
Ayr & Gall

...t Chamber.

No. 22



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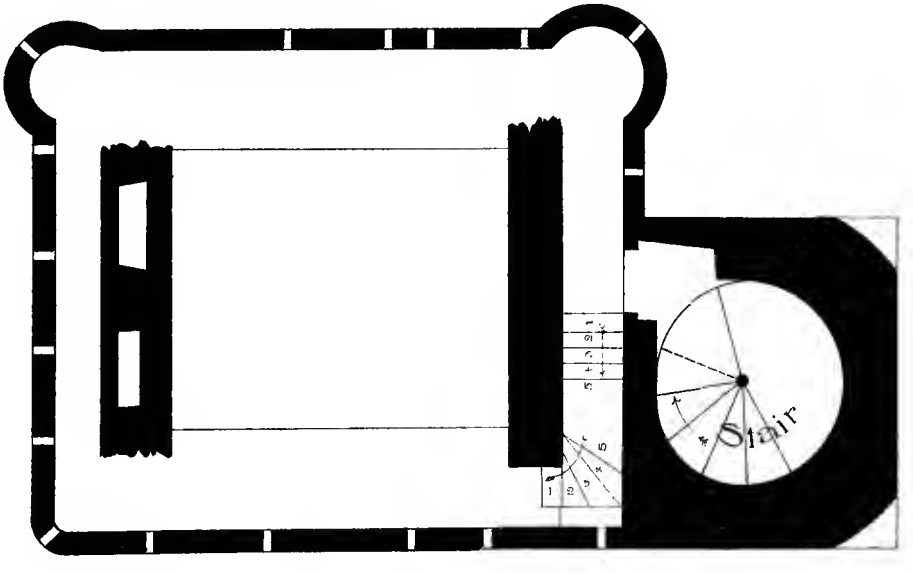
Plan of Second Floor



Plan of Battlements

20 30 40 Feet.

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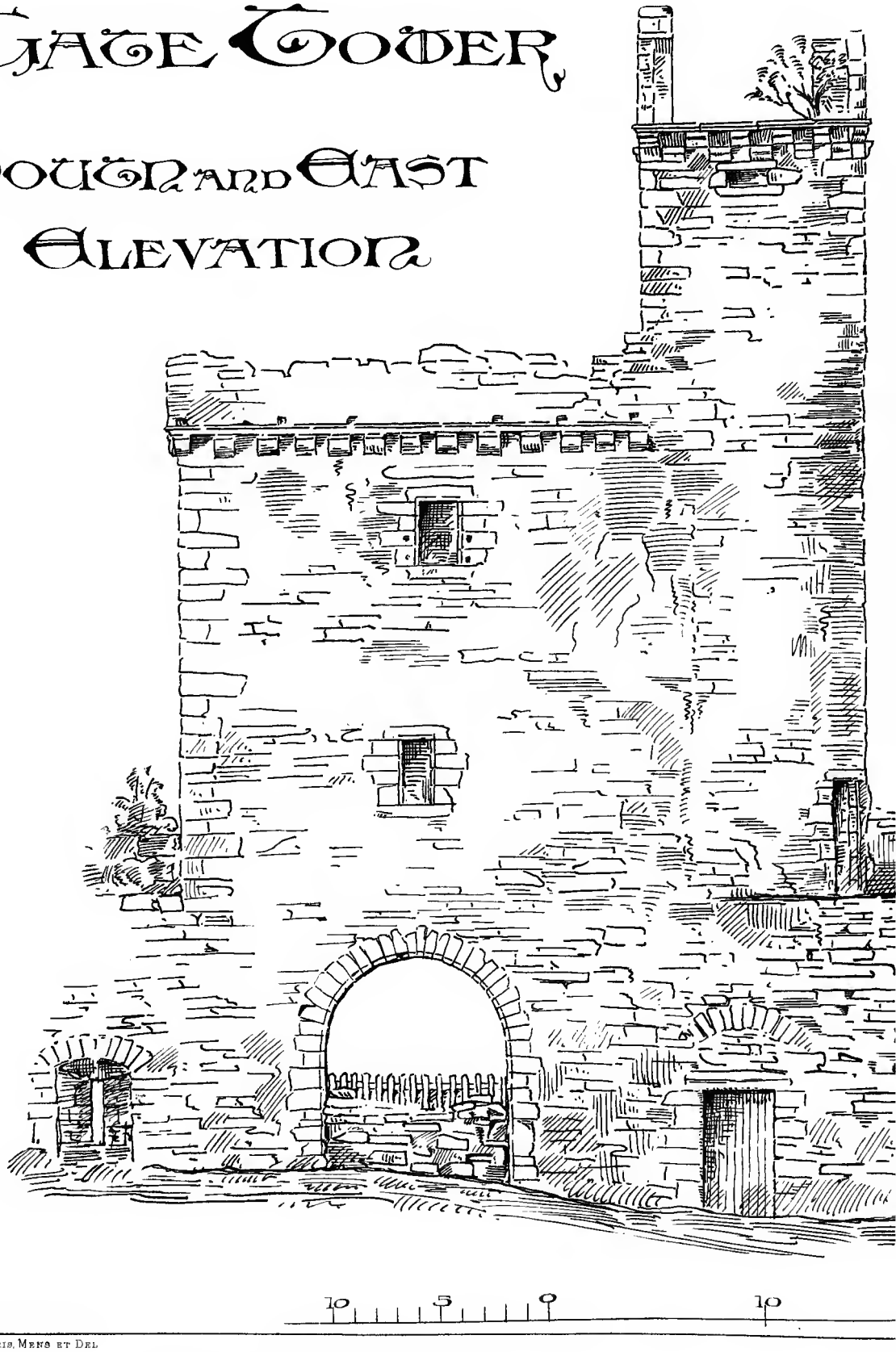
Gate Tower

South and East Elevation



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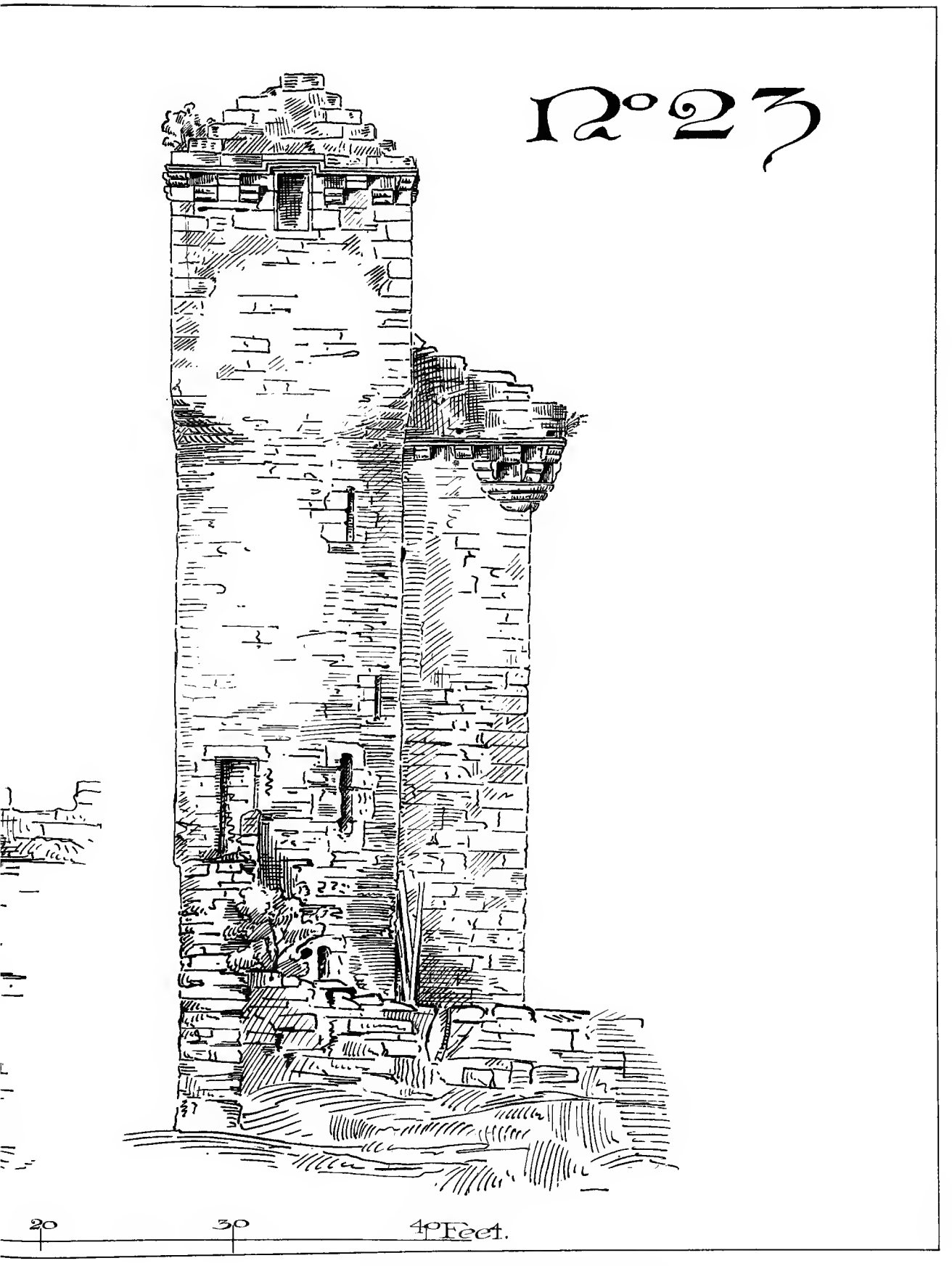
Ayr & Galloway



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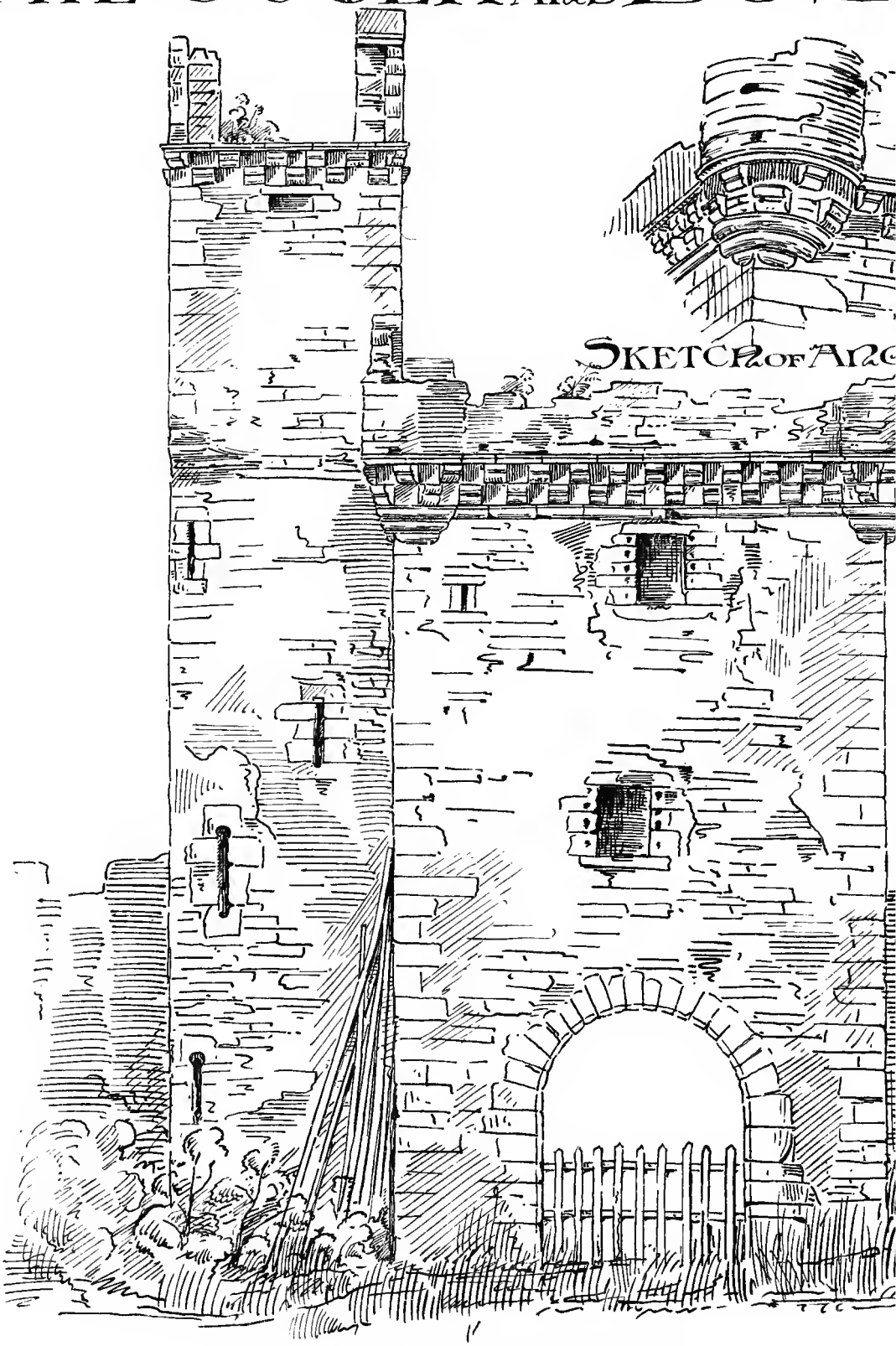
GATE TOWER AND DOVE



NORTH ELEVATION

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AVR 4

COT No 24

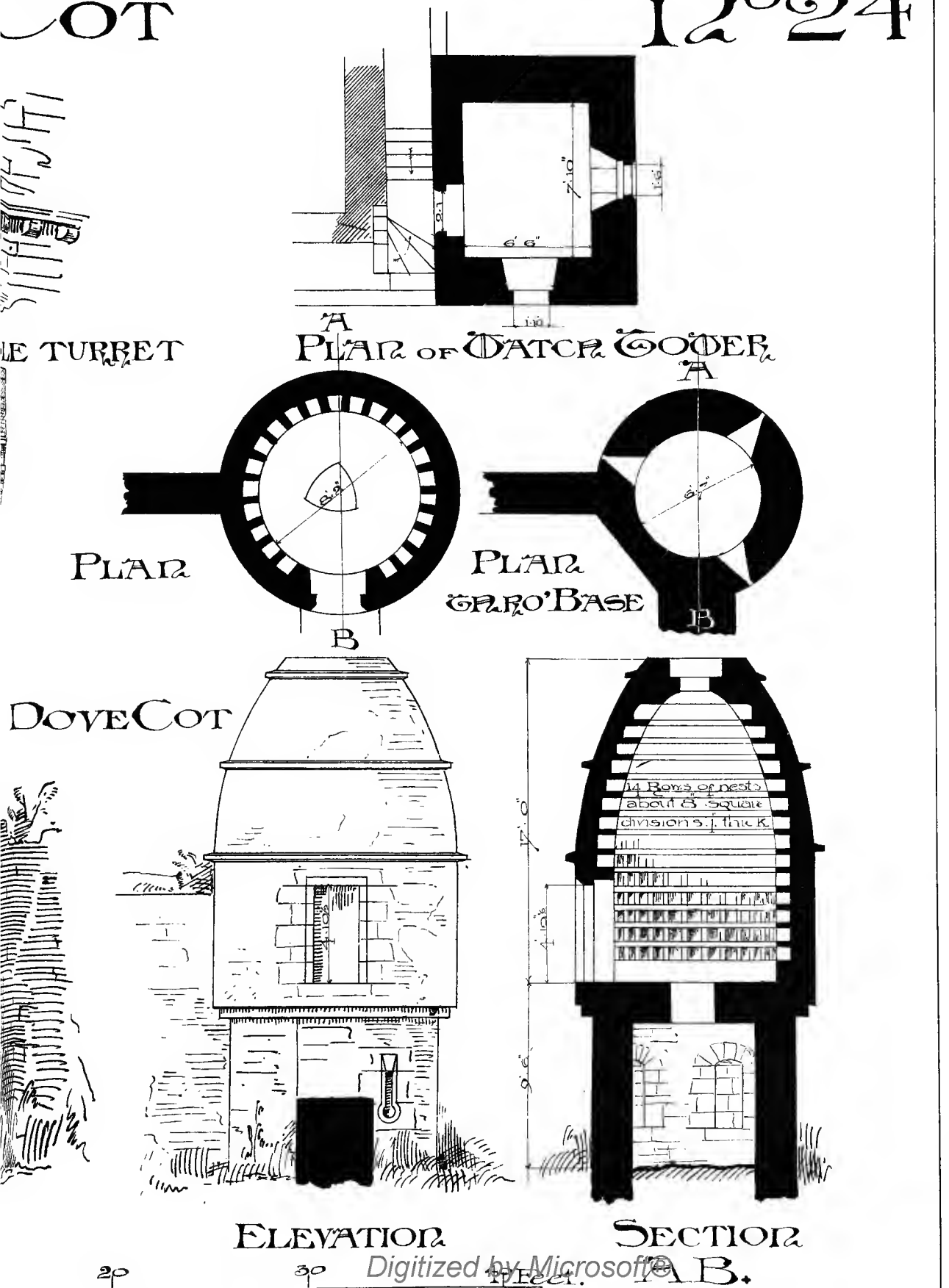

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PLATE XXV.

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PLATE XXV.

THE detail mouldings shown on this and the two following Plates have all been very carefully taken from the Abbey buildings; first by exact measurement, where the forms were square or rectangular, and the curved lines afterwards filled in from impressions taken by lead wire. They were all drawn out full size on the spot, and afterwards reduced by photo-lithography to the present size, so that the forms now given are absolutely correct reproductions to a smaller scale of the various mouldings. Many of the curved lines do not follow true circles, and seem to have been either drawn by the hand or to be the result of imperfect workmanship.

No. 1A. Jamb mould of original west door (interior).
1. Jamb and arch mould of north door.
2. Mould on arris of north door (interior).
3. Abacus string of north door.
4. Rybat and hood mould of niche above north door.
5. Plinth of original nave.
6. Rybat of nave windows.
7. Rybat and mullion of window over Lady Row's tomb.
8. Plinth of present nave.
9. Double splayed base of original nave (to right of north door).
10. Double splayed base of original nave (to left of north door).
11. Double splayed base of original nave (on south wall of nave).
12. Jamb and hood mould of door in belfry gable.
13. Nosing on the step of the above door.
14. Moulded string round bell turret.

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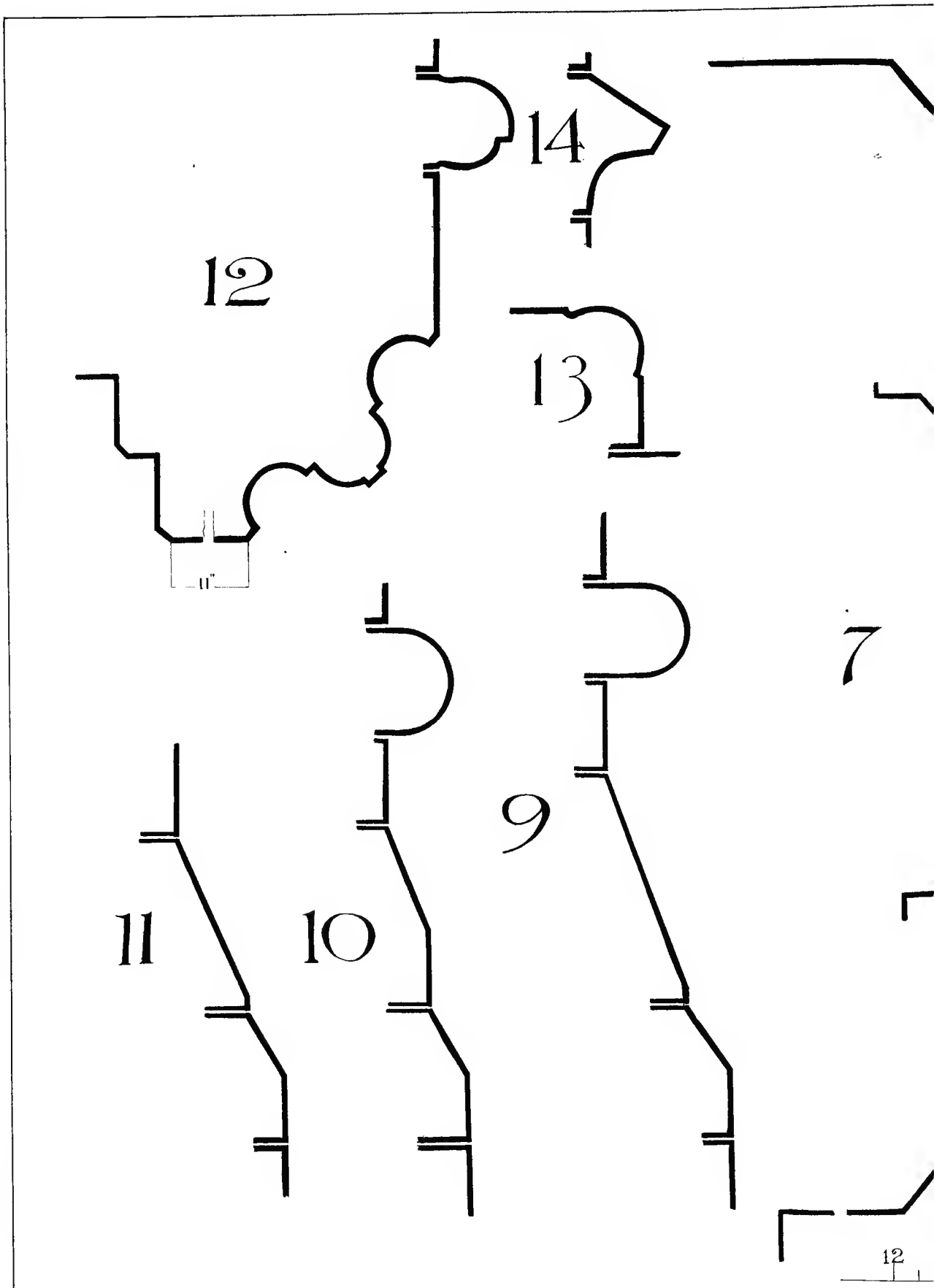

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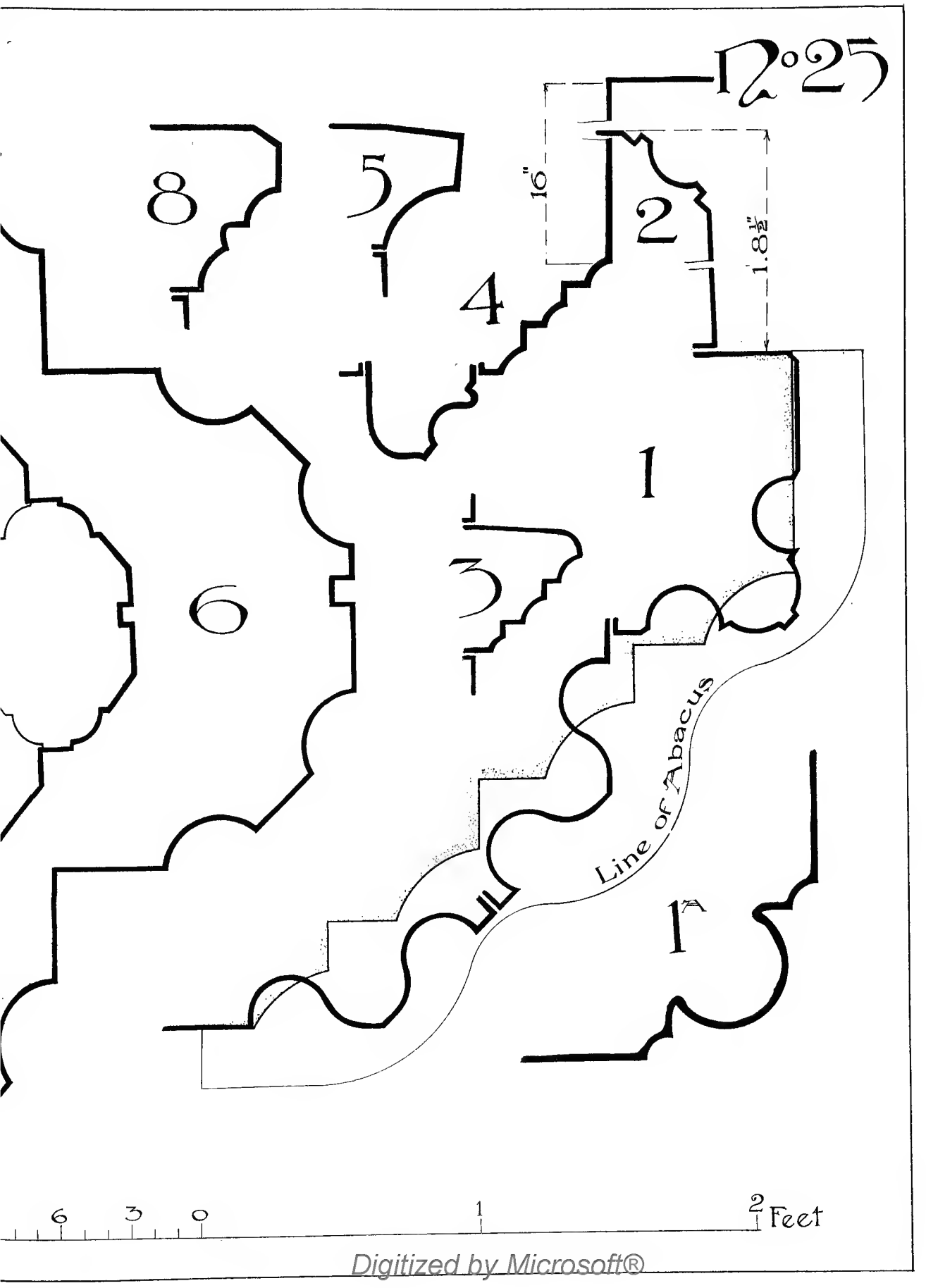

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PLATE XXVI.

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PLATE XXVI.

THE following details are from the choir :—

No. 1. Rybat and mullion of apsidal windows.
2. Rybat of windows in north and south walls.
3. Splayed base round choir, sacristy, and chapter-house.
4. Strings round buttresses.
5. Chamfer on upper stage of buttresses.
6. Top weathering of buttresses.
7. Plinth and water spouts.
8. Jamb of door at side of high altar.
9. Jamb mould of sedilia.
10. String across back of sedilia.
11. Base of sedilia jambs.
12. Arch mould and part of piscina jamb.
13. Sole of piscina.
14. Base of piscina jamb.
15. Triplet wall shaft in choir.
16. Base of triplet wall shaft.
17. String round interior of choir.
18. Nosing on platform steps at sanctuary.
19. Jamb of processional door.
20. Jamb of door to night stair and sacristy.
21. Base of the above door jamb.
22. Base of early chapter-house wall shaft (now in the north wall of the sacristy).
23. Plan of another early shaft, showing also attached to it the jamb of the early chapter-house door.
24. Corbel, carrying the lintel of this early door.
25. Jamb of sacristy door.

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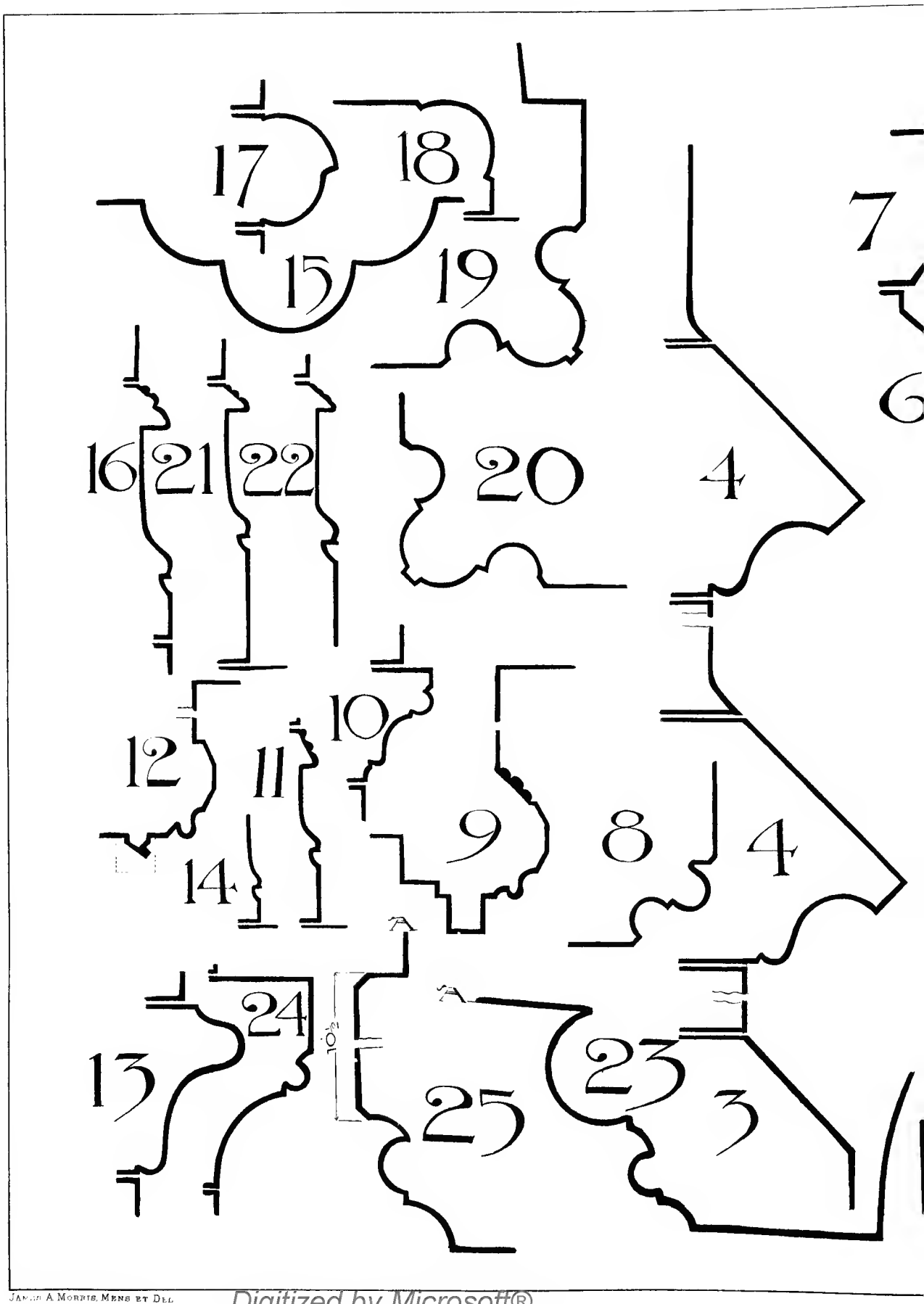

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Ayer & Gal

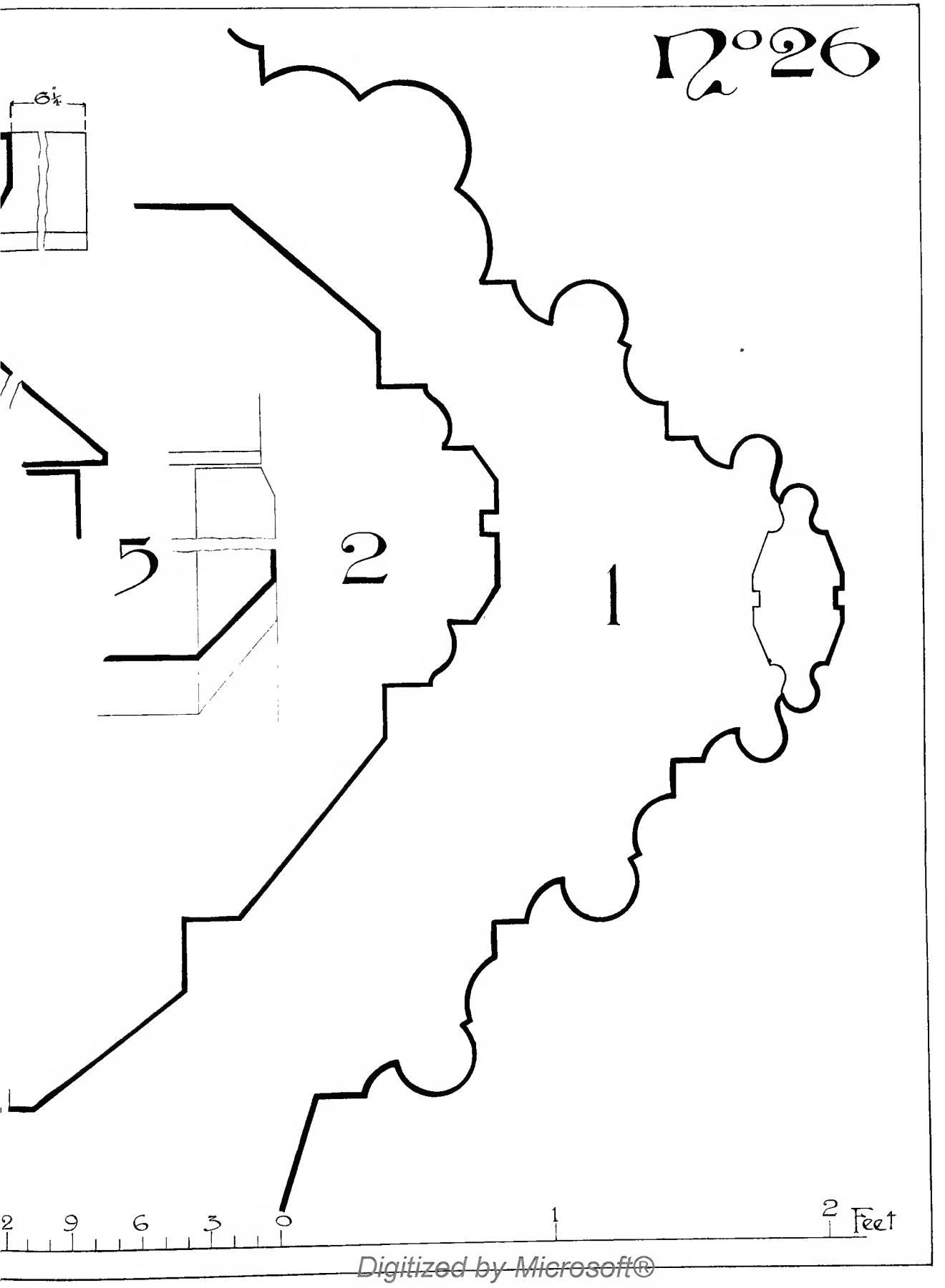

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PLATE XXVII.

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PLATE XXVII.

THE following details are principally from the claustral buildings:—

No. 1. Rybat and hood mould from the chapter-house and sacristy windows.
2. Jamb and hood mould of chapter-house door.
3. Triplet wall shafts in chapter-house and sacristy.
4. Base of the above shafts.
5. Cap of the above shafts, in the chapter-house only.
6. Angle corbels in chapter-house.
7. Diagonal rib in chapter-house and sacristy.
8. Ceiling rib in chapter-house and sacristy.
9. Wall rib in chapter-house and sacristy.
10. Jamb of Abbot's seat.
11. Jamb of early chapter-house door, and circular shaft in angle.
12. Base of the above angle shaft and door jamb.
13. Rybat and mullion of the library window.
14. Corbels on east wall of cloister.
15. Water table on the above wall.
16. Water table on the north wall of cloister.
17. Jamb of door at dormitory day stair.
18. Fragment of hood mould found near the nave.
19. Jamb of door, principal chamber, Abbot's tower.
20. Jamb of fireplace, principal chamber, Abbot's tower.
21. Jamb of aumbry, principal chamber, Abbot's tower.

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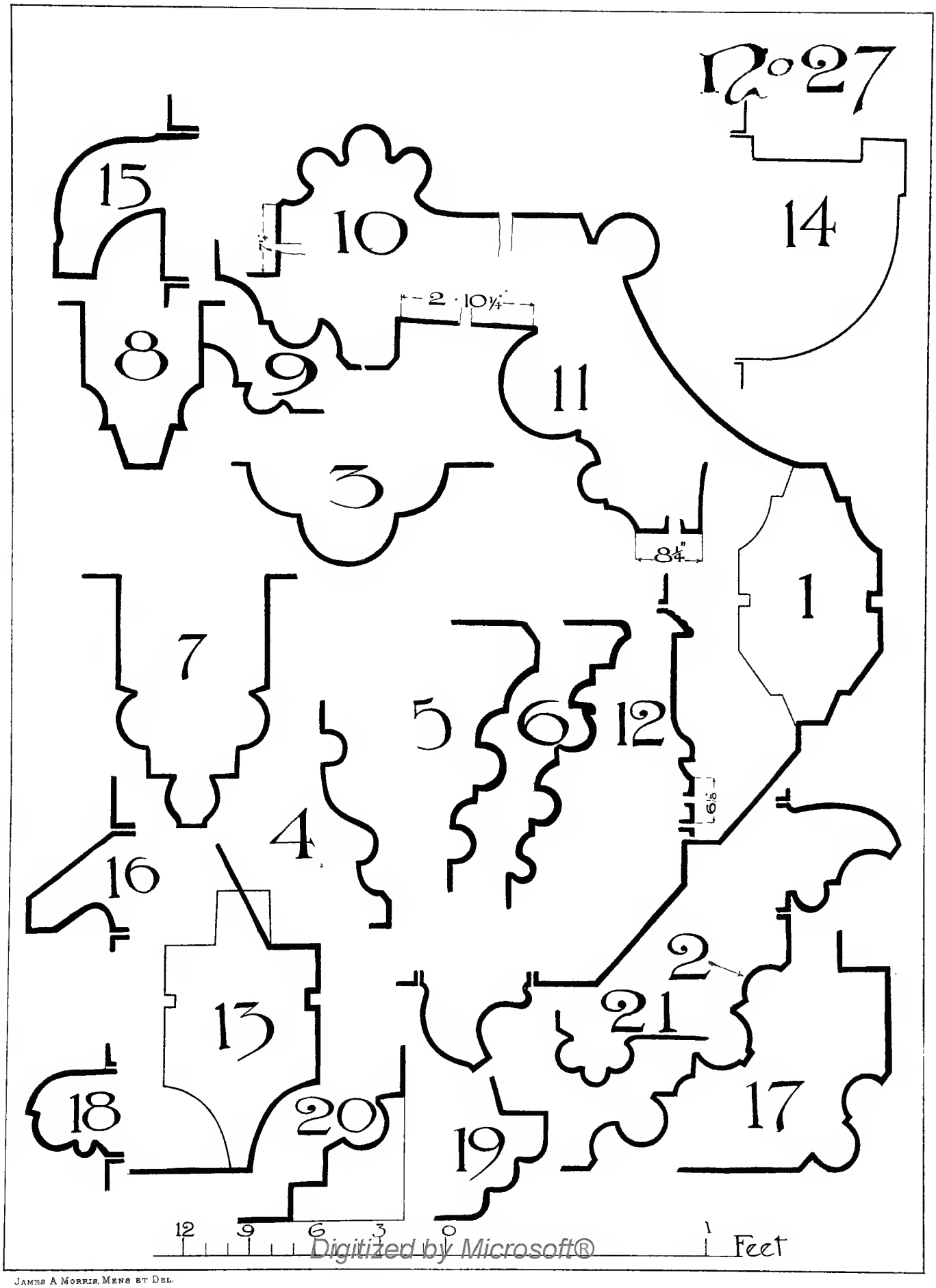

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PLATE XXVIII.

THIS drawing shows four tomb slabs and an inscription, of which A and C were found in the nave, and D and E in the choir. All the graves appear at some time to have been opened, for the slabs now lie irregularly, and the ground below is soft. Unfortunately a fragment of A (which otherwise is in perfect condition) is lost, and no trace of it can be found. Of the others, C is the most entire, and the quaint inscription is complete. B is a curious inscription, found on one of the steps of the well in the cloister garth. These drawings have been reduced by photo-lithography from full size rubbings taken from the stones.

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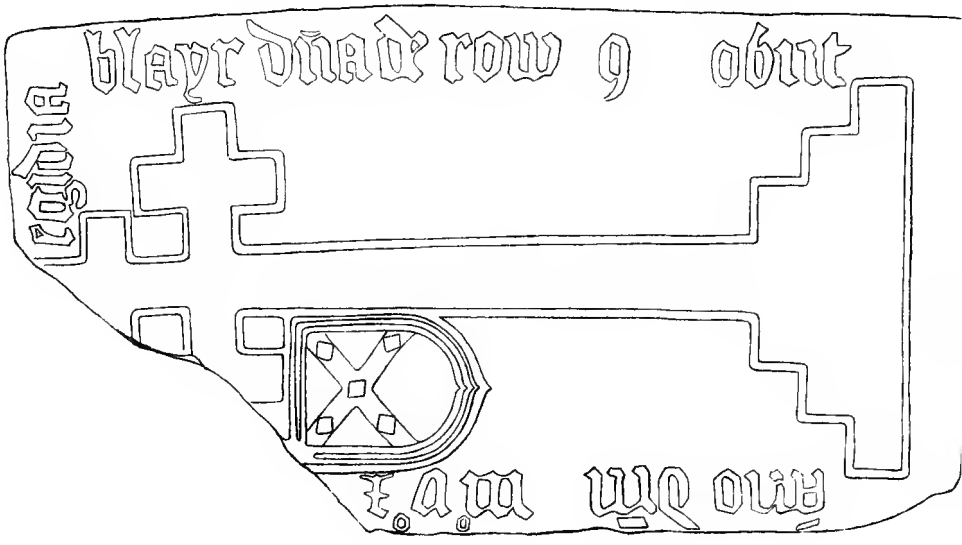
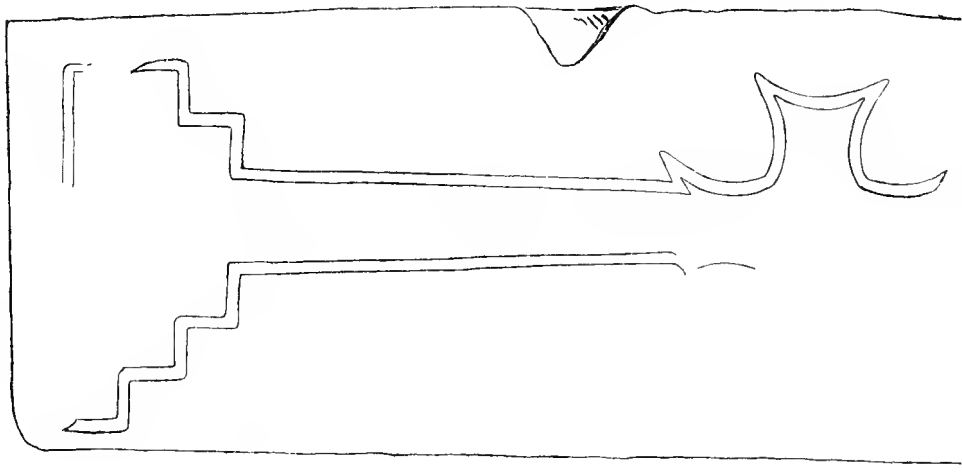
Tomb Slabs



A



D

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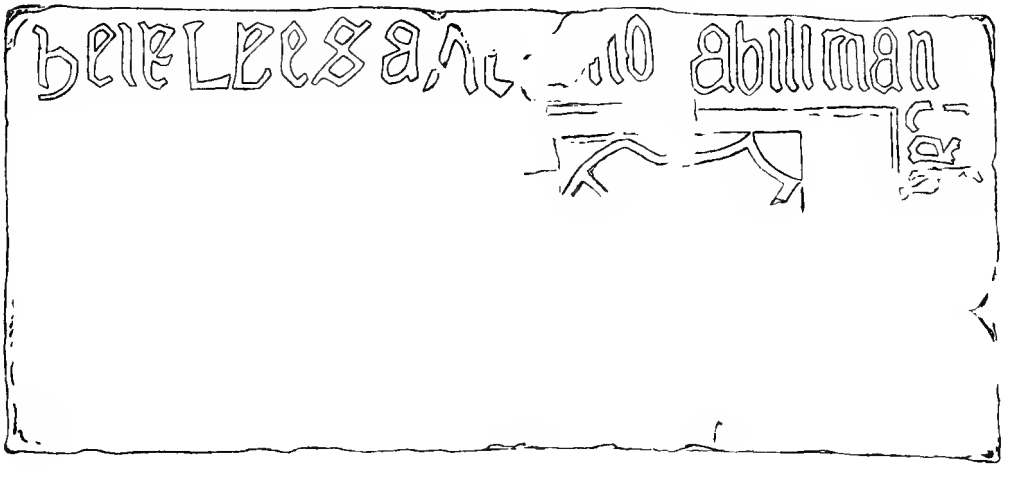
Ayn & Ga

No. 28

B

C

A Slab in Nave 6'·0¼ x 2'·8"
B Inscription on step Cloister well
C Slab in Nave 5'·6" x 1'·7¾
D&E Slabs in Choir 6'·0" x 2'·9½, 6'·0" x 2'·7½



E

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H A3300" 1886

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PLATE XXIX.

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PLATE XXIX.

THE masons' marks at Crosraguel are very numerous, and full of interest. A careful rubbing has been taken from each of the different marks it was possible to distinguish; these rubbings have been arranged into groups, lettered and tabulated, and reduced to their present size by photo-lithography. On the work of the original Abbey no masons' marks could be found, but it is only right to say that these early portions are either so ruinous and decayed, or so thickly covered with lichen, that the search for masons' marks was from the beginning almost hopeless. On the library, scriptorium, gate tower, and dovecot, they do not appear to have ever existed; while, on the remaining stones of the door from the cloister to the dormitory day stair, one indistinct mark is found several times repeated.

The masons' marks shown on the accompanying Plate may be divided into the following five groups:—

1. The present nave.
2. The remaining portion of the early choir and chapter-house wall.
3. The later portions of the present choir.
4. The sacristy and chapter-house.
5. The Abbot's tower.

No. 1. The present nave.

A. Eight of this mark on the window next the north door, and many of the same on the nave walls.

B. Many of this mark on the walls.

C. Only one of this.

D. About six of this.

E. This man appears to have cut most of the north door, also the hewn work of the door to the cloister.

F. This mark is near the north door, and is much worn.

G. Only one of this, and it is indistinct.

H. This mark is from Lady Row's tomb.

I. This mark was found on a fragment of the original base, dug up near the sacristy.

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No. 2. Early choir and chapter-house wall.

A. This mark is found on both sides of this wall.
B. Only two of this mark.
C. Found on this wall.
D. Eight or ten of this mark.
E. Found on the lintel of the outer door from sacristy to night stair.

No. 3. Later portions of present choir.

A. This is apparently the only mason's mark on the new choir, and is found three times on the processional door, five times on that leading to the night stair, and twice on the second window from the east end, in the north wall.

No. 4. Sacristy and chapter-house.

A. Fifteen times on the east wall of the cloister.
B. Twelve times on the same wall.
C. This man appears to have cut the whole of the chapter-house door, and nearly every stone in the passage between the sacristy and the night stair bears his mark. It is also found seventeen times in the east wall of the cloister, and on most of its more ornamental stones; while on the corbel of the diagonal rib, in its south-west angle, it is found cut in relief. The door in the belfry gable carries the same mark, and it is found again on the base of one of the shafts of Lady Row's tomb, and in the Abbot's tower.
D. Nine times on the east wall of the cloister.
E. Only one of this mark.
F. Only one of this mark.
G. Only one of this mark.
H. Ten of this mark.
I. Three times on the east wall of the cloister.
J. Three or four of this mark.

No. 5. Abbot's tower.

The following were all found on the principal floor:—

A. Three or four times on the door ingoing.
B. Found on the fireplace jamb.
C. Three times on the door ingoing.
D. Found on the door jamb, partly cut away by the bed joint.

The fragment of a tomb, also shown on this Plate, was found in the choir, about the centre of the floor; and the other rubbing is from the club skew of the remaining portion of the infirmary gable.

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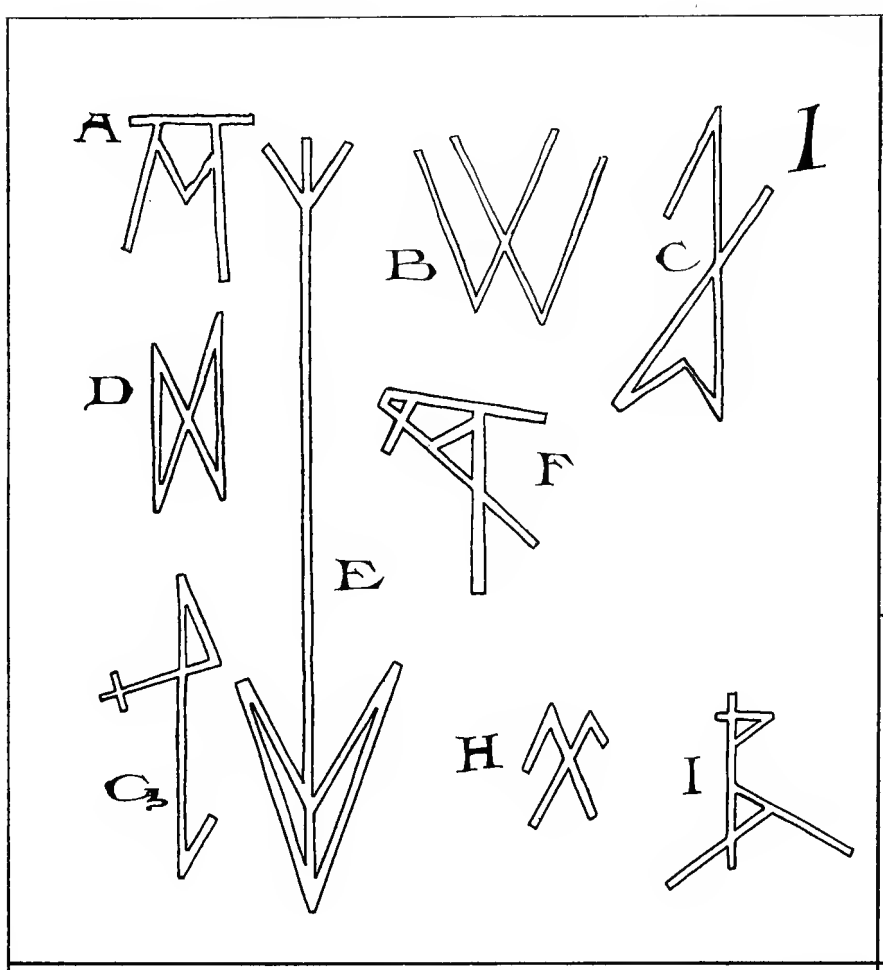

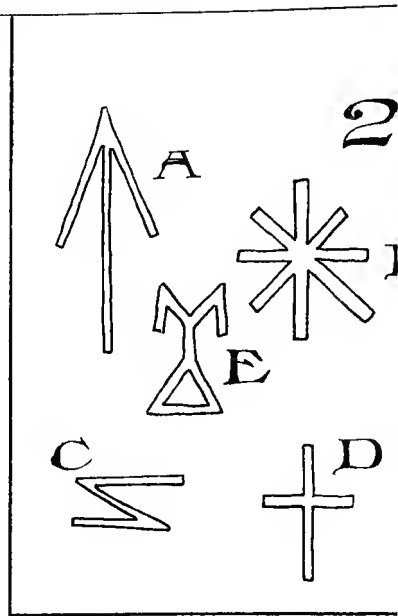

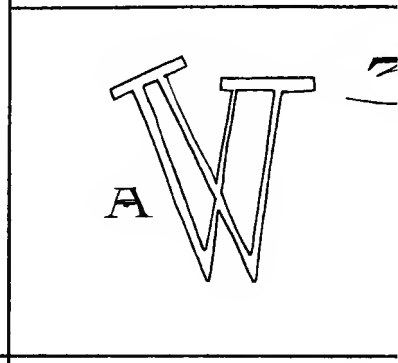

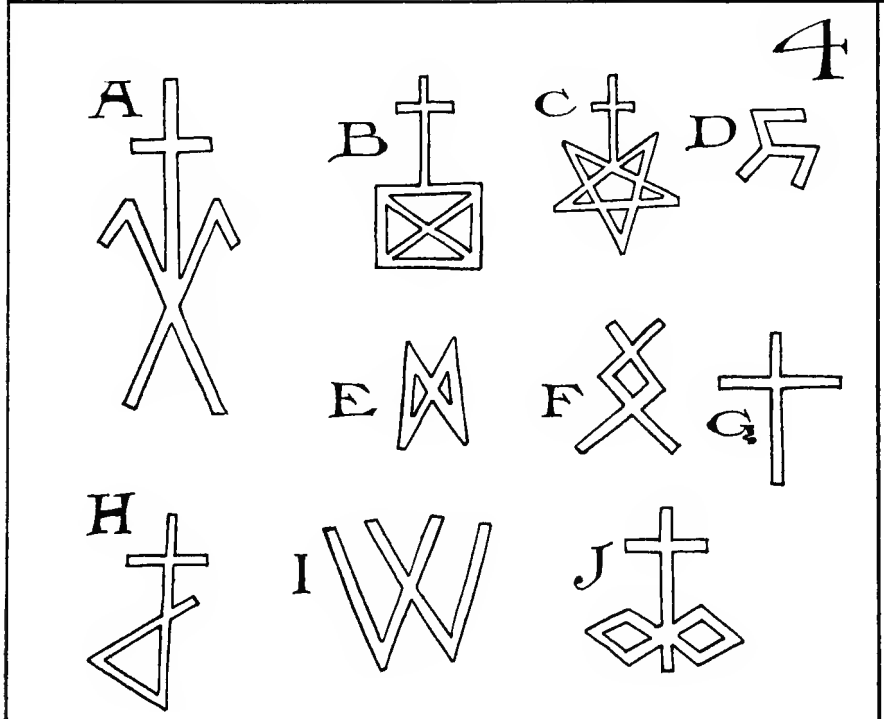

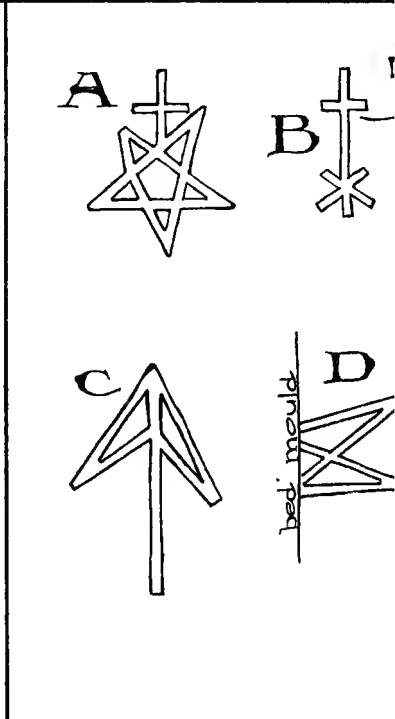

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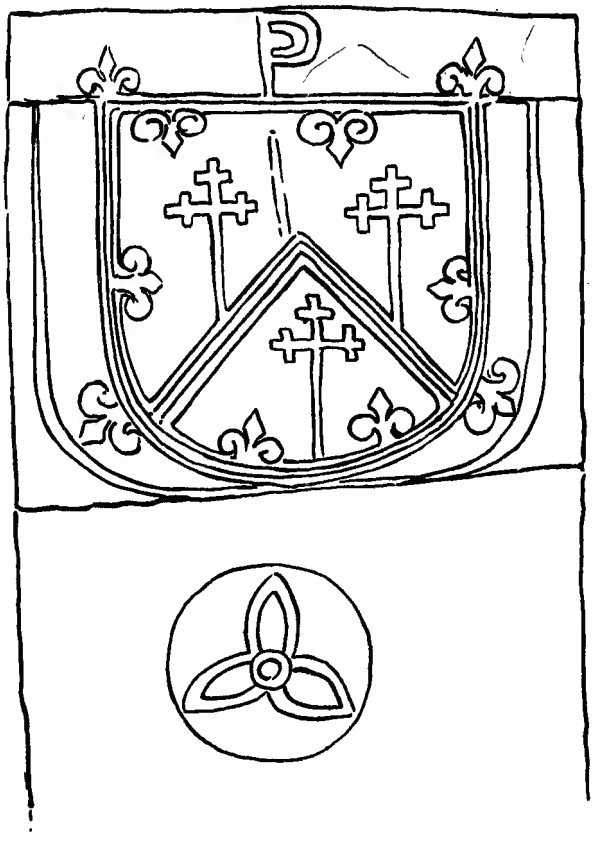

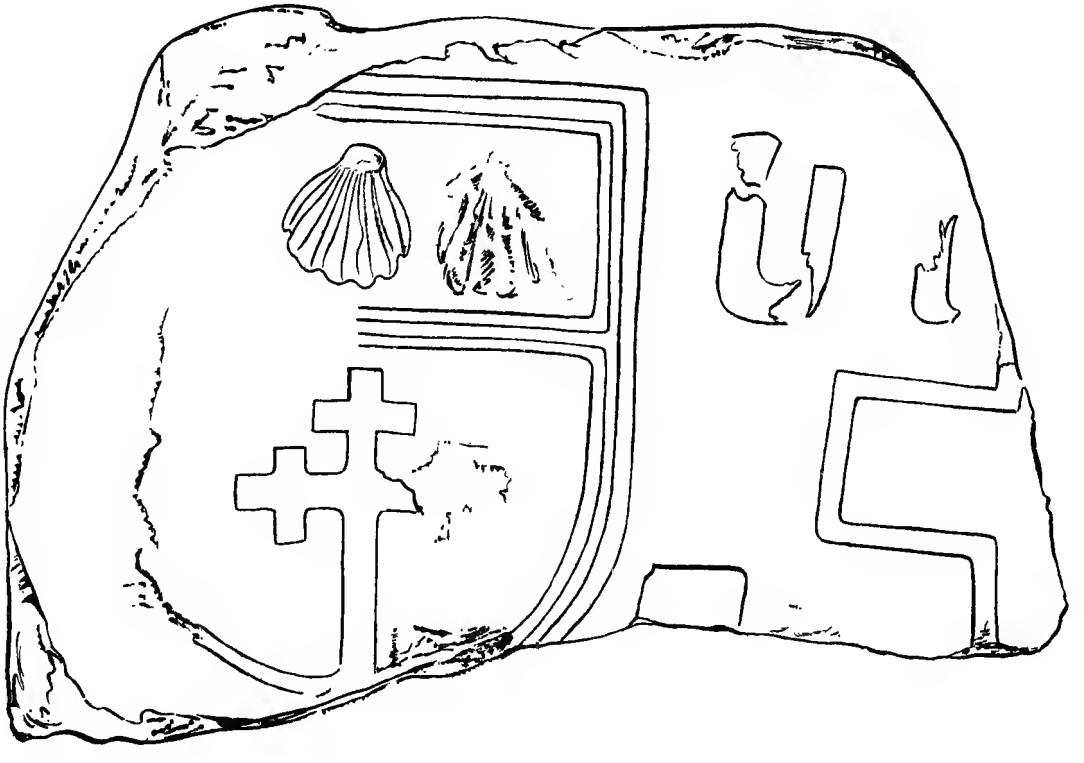

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